New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] Daily Times

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

Highly Important from Nicaragua.

Flight of President Rivas and his Cabinet.

Dissolution of the Provisional Government.

A RECONSTRUCTION.

General Walker Elected President—His Decrees.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived last night from San Juan del Norte, with 486 passengers, $85,460 on freight, and San Francisco dates to June 21, per steamship *Sierra Nevada*. The passengers came through by this steamer in good health, notwithstanding they were detained a day or two on the Transit to allow Mr. Garrison an opportunity of visiting Gen. Walker at Granada. The route is in most excellent condition, the river being high and the country healthy, there being no sickness among the residents or soldiers.

The election for President took place on the 24th of June. Whole Districts went to the polls for Gen. Walker, with only a very few opposing votes. The official returns had not been made at the last dates from Granada, but there was no doubt that Gen. Walker was elected by an overwhelming majority—the common people looking upon him as their deliverer from the oppression and injustice of the native leaders. The army has received large reinforcements, numbering now about 1,800 men and two fine artillery companies, with six field pieces.

Many of the soldiers who enlisted for a short term of service have received their discharges, taken up land, and gone to farming.

A silver mine in Chontales, owned by Major J. P. Heiss, of Washington, has been opened, and twenty tons of ore were shipped to England by the British steamer *Clyde*, which sailed from San Juan on the 6th inst. It is estimated, from primary assays made at the mine, that this ore will yield from $700 to $900 per ton.

The *Orizaba* left in the harbor of San Juan, July 7, H. B. M. frigate *Eurydice*, Capt. Tarleton; American brig *Virginia*, and American schooner *E. D. Chase*.

Specie List.

Chas. Morgan & Co.	$83,375 00
Putnam & Echeverria	945 00
[illegible] Durand	1,140 00
Total	$85,460 00

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas E. Hatch, Purser of the *Orizaba*, to Freeman & Co., and the Pacific Express Company, for an early delivery of letters and papers.

FROM NICARAGUA.

FLIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET!

Dissolution of the Late Provisional Government!

From the El Nicaraguense, June 21.

Patricio Rivas and his Cabinet have deserted—bag and baggage! Last week we published from the pen of his Excellency a proclamation of the most intensely patriotic description. Three days afterwards he fled, frightened at his own guilty conscience! We breathe freer! The treason, which all expected, has transpired, and the Government has no further necessity to divide its counsels with those in whom it has no confidence!

On Wednesday, the 11th day of June, General Walker left Leon, after a most affecting parting with his Excellency at the barrier. At this time Leon was guarded by native soldiers. The Americans interfered with nothing, that the city might feel perfectly safe under the guardianship of troops drawn from its own vicinity. The day after General Walker left, Colonel Escobar, Commander of the native garrison, informed Colonel Bruno Natzmer that the native force was not sufficient to keep guard, and requested a detail of Americans. Compliance was signified, and an American soldier stationed at the entrance of the *Principal*, or Government house. Señor Salizar, Minister of War, thereupon mounted his horse and rode down to the barriers bareheaded, where he informed the rabble, in an official harangue, that the Americans had seized the *Principal*, and were about to murder the President and his Cabinet. In his speech he also took occasion to advise the people that the Americans were going to burn down the churches and destroy the religion of the country. A great excitement was the result, during which the President and his advisers took flight for Chinandega. The Americans in the meantime were innocent in knowledge of what was proceeding; and although they knew there was a hubbub about something, they very naturally thought it was some public day among the people, when they had a right to be excited.

Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic; Don Sebastian Salinas, Secretary of State; Don Maximo Jerez, Secretary of War; and Don Francisco Baca, Minister of Public Credit, all fled to Chinandega, leaving Don Fermin Ferrer, the only true and loyal Democrat connected with the late Administration, in this city.

From Chinandega, Don Maximo Jerez, in his capacity as Minister of War, sent word to Realejo to suspend the public work of fortifying that place, and directed that the place be dismantled of its [illegible]. Orders were also sent to Col. Natzmer, in command at Leon, [illegible]

[illegible] advancing on Leon. The [illegible]

[illegible]

of Hacienda, has been appointed Provisional President of the Republic, during the interregnum between the flight of Rivas and the election of a new President by the people. The power of the State is thus happily conferred upon the only reliable member of the late Government, and we may add, the only Minister who ever had the confidence of General Walker. A most fortunate chain of events invests this appointment with all the forms of legality; as under the treaty executed by the Democrats and Serviles in Granada, on the formation of the late Provisional Government, it was expressly stipulated that General Walker should be invested with the power to appoint a new Government in the event of the dissolution of the old one. That treaty, which is the basis of all legitimate operations in this Republic, placed the power to provide for the State in the hands of the Commander of the Army; and in the appointment of Don Fermin Ferrer, Gen. Walker not only preserves the Republic, but follows out the line of his duties.

In the second place, when President Rivas left this city some time since for Leon, he delegated all his powers to Gen. Walker, and placed the State under martial law. Thus the defaulting Executive gave away the very authority which was necessary to declare even him a traitor, should he desert the State.

In the reconstruction of the Provisional Government, therefore, the most complete authority accompanies the action of the Commander-in-Chief. According to the only law known since the treaty of Granada, between Gen. Walker on the one side, and Gen. Corral on the other, the existing Government of Nicaragua, under President Ferrer, is entitled to the utmost respect due to any legalized Government. An election takes place soon, however, *when the people will choose their own President*; and when that is done, the present Provisional Government will dissolve as peaceably as it has been formed, and the State will move on under the direction of the popular will.

The Government.

Under the reconstruction of the Government, as ordered in the decree of the 21st of June, the following is the Executive branch of the Republic:

President—Don Fermin Ferrer.

Secretary of State—Gen. Manuel Carrascosa.

Secretary of War—Gen. Mateo Pineda.

Secretary of Treasury—Don Manuel Lorenzo.

DECREE.

William Walker, *General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, considering*:

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October last, Don Patricio Rivas was named as the Provisional President of the Republic, and that the power with which he was invested was an emanation of the powers conferred upon me by the Supreme Government as Expeditionary General:

That, on the Provisional President removing from the city of Granada to Leon, in March last, he delegated to me all the powers which had been intrusted to him to maintain order in the Eastern and Southern Departments of the Republic, and to guard in each against foreign invasion, proclaiming from that time martial law:

That the Provisional President appointed as Minister of Hacienda, Licenciate, Don Fermin Ferrer, Commissioner in the Departments referred to, with all proper powers to aid me in my administration on suitable occasions.

That the Provisional President, Don Patricio Rivas, betraying his duties to the prejudice of the rights and well-being of the Government, has absconded to Chinandega with the object to disarm all the frontier of the West and deliver the country to the forces of Carrera, who have invaded it; for which object he has commissioned Mr. Mariano Salazar.

That, on the 14th of this month, Mr. Rivas has issued a decree which repeals a decree which was issued four days previous, by which the people of Nicaragua are to choose a successor to him in office.

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October, it was explicitly guaranteed by the two contracting Generals that the Provisional President should maintain peace and order in the Republic, and that Don Patricio Rivas not only has endeavored to excite anarchy within, but has called the enemies without to invade the same.

In order to preserve the integrity of the Republic and the sacred duty to save the country from anarchy, and from the enemies foreign and domestic, I have deemed it proper to decree, and do

DECREE:

I. The Commissioner of the Government and Minister of the Hacienda, Don Fermin Ferrer, is appointed Provisional President of this Republic until the people shall elect a President, in obedience to the orders of the decree of the 10th inst., which is in full force and virtue.

II. In consequence, all the acts and decrees issued by order of Don Patricio Rivas, since the 12th inst., are null and void, in consequence of his desertion of all the trusts confided to him by virtue of the treaty of the 23d of October aforesaid.

III. The civil or military authorities of this Republic who lend obedience to Mr. Rivas in these matters, natives or foreigners who may render to him any kind of aid, by loans or mercantile contracts, shall be considered as traitors to the country, and punished according to martial laws.

IV. Let this be communicated to whom it may concern, and published in all the towns of this Republic.

Done at Granada on the 20th day of June, 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Address of Gen. Walker.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA.

I came to Nicaragua to secure its peace and prosperity. With this view I signed the treaty of the 23d of October last, and assisted to uphold the Government organized under its provisions.

But the Government, far from aiding me to carry out the agreement of that treaty, has thrown obstacles in the way, and has ended by endeavoring to stir up civil strife within the Republic. Strange as it may appear, the late Rivas Administration has attempted to create troubles, and difficulties and war between the people and the Americans they have invited hither.

It was not enough that the Americans should endure the pestilence at Granada for the purpose of consolidating the late Provisional Government, and receive no compensation for the services they rendered at the expense of so much suffering and so much death. It was not enough that they should pour out their blood at Rivas, in order to maintain the peace and honor of the State, and then have the Government refuse to provide them with the bare necessaries of life. Ingratitude was not sufficient to satisfy the craving for infamy which consumed the vitals of Government, and treason became necessary in order to furnish fresh food to the appetite for obloquy and contempt. They seek to repay their debt to the Americans by exciting the people against their benefactors.

It is thus manifest that the late Provisional Government has not only failed to fulfill its promises to the Americans and its duties to the people, but is guilty of the enormous crime of instigating its citizens to civil war. And to aid in these objects, it has coalesced with the armed and declared enemies of the Republic—with the forces an illiterate savage attempts to pour over the plains of Nicaragua.

In addition, the Government has attempted to prolong its existence, by taking from the people the privilege of electing their own rulers. And as if farther to mark its hatred for freedom, it has banished from the State a Cuban patriot, who, despairing for the present of his own country, has sought in this land the honor of using his sword in defence of liberty and progress.

With such accumulated crimes—conspiring against the very people it was bound to protect—the late Provisional Government is no longer worthy of existence. In the name of the people I have, therefore, declared its dissolution, and have organized a Provisional Government until the nation exercises its natural right of electing its own rulers.

Granada, June 20, 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WALKER TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers! Since you have been in Nicaragua, you have endured privations and passed through dangers, not only without murmurs, but even with cheerfulness. Veterans might be proud of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ARTICLES OF WAR.

[illegible]

pectfully of the President of the Republic, shall be punished at the discretion of a general Court-Martial.

Art. 3. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his superior officer, shall be punished by the judgment of a general Court-Martial.

Art. 4. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition, in any company, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, in the service of the Republic, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier, who, being present at any meeting or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same; or having knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information to his commanding officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or raise any weapon, or offer any violence to him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death or any other punishment as a general court martial may order.

Art. 7. Every soldier who enlists in the service of the Republic shall have at the time read to him the rules and articles of war, and shall take before a magistrate an oath to faithfully and honestly serve the Republic, and to obey the orders of his superior officers. The magistrate will give the necessary certificate.

Art. 8. No soldier, duly enlisted, shall be dismissed the service but by expiration of term of service, sentence of a general court-martial, or by the order of the General Commander-in-Chief.

Art. 9. Any officer who shall knowingly make a false return to any superior officer authorized to call for it, shall, on conviction of a general court-martial, be cashiered.

Art. 10. The commanding officer of every regiment or battalion, troop or independent company, or garrison, shall, on the first of every month, remit to the Adjutant-General an exact and full report of his command; and any officer failing to remit such return shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

Art. 11. Any officer or soldier, duly enlisted, who shall desert the service of the Republic, and shall be convicted thereof by a general court-martial, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may in its judgment be ordered.

Art. 12. Any officer or soldier who shall persuade or advise any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the Republic, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 13. All officers of what rank soever have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, and to order officers under arrest and soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of inferior rank,) or shall draw a weapon upon him, shall suffer such punishment as may be ordered at the discretion of a general court-martial.

Art. 14. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his ability, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command. If, upon complaint made to him, of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kinds of riot to the disquietude of the citizens of the Republic, he, the commanding officer, shall refuse or omit to see proper justice and reparation made by the offending parties, he shall, on conviction, be cashiered or suffer such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 15. If any officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his superior officer or non-commissioned officer, he may appeal to his commanding officer for redress, whose duty it will be to examine into the cause of complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit the full facts to the next highest in command authorized to institute a court-martial. But if the complaint be deemed vexatious or malicious, the complainant will be liable to punishment by sentence of a court-martial.

Art. 16. Any officer who shall embezzle, misapply, or sell, or shall wilfully or through neglect suffer any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the Republic, to be spoiled, damaged, or wasted, shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, be dismissed the service or otherwise punished at the discretion of the court.

Art. 17. Any officer who shall embezzle or misapply any public moneys with which he may have been entrusted, shall, on conviction thereof before a general [illegible]

[illegible]

the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.

Art. 38. All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness. In giving their votes, they are to begin with the youngest in commission.

Art. 39. All persons who give evidence before a court-martial are to be examined on oath as follows: "You swear the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

Art. 40. No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank if it can be avoided; nor shall any proceedings be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, except in cases which, in the opinion of the officer ordering the court-martial, require immediate attention.

Art. 41. No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs or gestures in the presence of a court-martial, nor shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of the court.

Art. 42. Whenever any officer shall be charged with any crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his quarters or tent and be deprived of his sword by the commanding officer; and any officer violating his arrest shall be cashiered.

Art. 43. Non-commanding officers and soldiers charged with crimes shall be confined until tried by a court-martial, or released by proper authority.

Art. 44. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court martial can be assembled.

Art. 45. No officer commanding a guard, or Provost Marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the Republic, provided the officer at the time gives a written statement of the offence with which the prisoner is charged.

Art. 46. No officer commanding a guard, or Provost Marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

Art. 47. Any officer convicted by a general court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be cashiered.

Art. 48. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; and no officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

Art. 49. Courts of inquiry may be instituted by the General Commander-in-Chief, or, on the application of an officer, by the commanders of troops in quarters or camp, but in no other cases.

Art. 50. Courts of inquiry will consist of one or more (not exceeding three) officers and a recorder. The Court will have the same power to summon witnesses and examine them as courts-martial have; and the party accused shall have the liberty to interrogate and cross-examine witnesses, the object of the Court being to elicit all the facts in a case and present them for consideration to the proper authority, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, unless specially required so to do.

Art. 51. The recorder of a court of inquiry will administer the following oath to each of the members, viz: "You, A B, do solemnly swear that you will well and truly examine and inquire, according to evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice or hope of reward. So help you God." After which the President shall administer to the recorder the following oath: "You, A B, do solemnly swear that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God." The witnesses take the same oath as witnesses sworn before courts martial.

Art. 52. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers or soldiers may be guilty of, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the preceding articles of war, are to be taken cognizance by general or minor courts-martial, according to the degree of the offence, and punished at their discretion.

Art. 53. In time of war, all persons not citizens or owing allegiance to the Republic of Nicaragua, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the forts or camps of the army of the Republic, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court-martial.

By command of WILLIAM WALKER,
General Commander-in-Chief.

Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant General.
Headquarters of the Army,
Granada, June 20, 1856.

Another Unprovoked Invasion.

From El Nicaraguense, June 21.

By advices from Guatemala and San Salvador to the 5th inst., we are in possession of the fact that, without any official declaration of war, the Governments of these two States had combined in a hostile league against this Republic, and the vanguard of an invading force was already in the field and on the road hither. From Leon, the present seat of Government, we have the official proclamation of this Government, directed against Guatemala, that unless that State recognized the existing Government of Nicaragua, this Republic would be forced to the extremity of a declaration of war, to vindicate its honor. Thus both States have assumed an attitude of hostility; and already the anxiety consequent on a condition of war agitates the people's minds.

It is useless to comment on the wrong and folly of the movement thus initiated by the illiterate tyrant who holds the reins of power in Guatemala. Carrera is the fount of this offence; and by the time he has finished with it, there is a strong probability he will discredit the strength of his brutal despotism over the hearts and properties of the people whose power he has usurped and abused for twelve long years. There is every chance that he has "put his foot in it" this time, and half Central America will find relief in the misstep.

We have no positive advices as to the proceedings of the army of invasion, further than that on the 5th of May one thousand men left the city of Guatemala as the vanguard of an invading army. This force was to march into San Salvador, where it would be joined by the forces of that Republic, and thus augmented, march on to Leon. An army of reserve was to be sent from Guatemala, probably under the immediate command of Carrera himself. The vanguard, as detailed by both States, was to consist of two thousand men, and the actual army of three thousand more.

This was the plan of the campaign, but unfortunately for the enterprise, on the arrival of the vanguard at San Miguel, out of the thousand men with which he started, only four hundred stood by the expedition, the balance making it convenient to have private business in the mountains. In San Miguel, of the first two hundred volunteers pressed into the service, over one hundred deserted; and when Gen. Mora, the President of the Republic, made an exciting speech to the crowd of citizens and soldiers, the majority expressed their sympathy for the old Democratic principles by crying "*Viva Jeneral Walker!*" All these mentioned circumstances reduce the aspect of the Northern invasion to a shadow of strength; and if anybody is frightened, it must be somebody whose cowardice is a settled disease.

By way of information we may state that the Northern Departments of this Republic are well defended. The last eight months have been devoted to fortifying Leon, and that city is now in a condition to withstand any force the Northern States may send against it. Realejo is also well fortified; and when the rifle battalion is safe within the walls of the former city, we may content ourselves with the satisfactory belief that "the country is safe!" The General and his Staff, together with the rifles, will start to-day for the North; and if Carrera wishes to see a free fight, he had better come down.

Letter from Cyrus.

Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.

Head-Quarters, Virgin, Monday, May 26, 1856.

Yesterday the Rifle Battalion, Lieut. Col. Anderson commanding, came over from San Juan, en route, as is reported, for Leon; but I would not be at all surprised if it should take another direction, and proceed towards [illegible]

[illegible]

Brigadier General Hornsby, who is made Governor of Rivas and Guanacaste.

Some considerable cholera has appeared here lately, the greater part of which can be traced to an improper use of fruits and liquor.

The steamer San Carlos lies over at Ometepe to-day, wooding up.

San Juan looks like a deserted place since the troops left there; and many of the buildings that formerly flourished as fine hotels, are now vacant and going to decay. *Hasta manana.* CYRUS.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

John A. Jaques appointed Colonel, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. McDonald appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Thomas Henry, J. H. Drew and Joseph Hermandy appointed Captains, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

W. S. West, John Cooper and Diego Hernandez appointed First Lieutenants, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. Clark, Arthur Connor and Henry Y. Sherman appointed Second Lieutenants, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. C. H. Scott appointed Surgeon, with rank of Captain.

Capt. John P. Waters promoted Major of the Rangers.

Robert Ellis appointed Captain of Rangers, commanding Company B.

John G. Ruth, and R. W. Pickersgill appointed First Lieutenants of Rangers.

Samuel H. Leslie, M. A. Peters and James A. Fisher appointed Second Lieutenants of Rangers.

W. S. Newby appointed Second Lieutenant.

First Lieut. Wm. Mershman promoted Captain First Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieut. J. C. Dunneen promoted First Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion.

First Lieut. Thomas Dolan promoted Captain, First Rifle Battalion.

Joseph J. Ravaire appointed Second Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion.

Capt. Manuel F. Pineda attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. F. A. Thompson to be Captain, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. John W. Anderson to be First Lieutenant, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. E. B. Gleason to be First Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion, Company C.

James B. Kerry to be Quartermaster of Second Light Infantry Battalion, rank of Second Lieutenant.

James H. Bearney appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. Sanders, Surgeon, with rank of Captain, assigned to the Rangers.

Alexander Jones appointed Paymaster-General of the Army, with rank of Colonel.

Capt. L. Norvell Walker appointed to the command of the Volunteer Rangers.

Capt. Henry Dusenbury, Adjutant-General, is transferred to the line, and assigned to the command of Company A, Second Light Infantry.

First Lieut. Obe Paxton is transferred to the Second Light Infantry, and will report to Brig. Gen. Fry for orders.

Second Lieut. E. C. Tyler is promoted First Lieutenant Company A, First Light Infantry.

First Sergeant J. W. Taylor is promoted Second Lieutenant Company A, First Light Infantry.

Surgeon C. S. Coleman is promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

J. H. Mohler appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Major F. P. Anderson promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Rifle Battalion.

Lieut. Col. John B. Markham promoted Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Maj. A. F. Rudler promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Capt. Warren Raymond promoted Major, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Capt. W. P. Caycee promoted Major and unattached.

First Lieut. W. S. Lewis promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

First Lieut. Geo. R. Caston promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Hornsby.

First Lieut. C. W. Kruger promoted Captain, Company A, First Light Infantry Battalion.

A. Sutter to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Fry.

Joseph C. Hennick appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Sergeant O. Gwynne, promoted Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Inspector General.

J. H. Finney appointed Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Commander-in-Chief.

First Lieutenant W. L. Englehart promoted Captain, Company C, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. George H. Trapnegan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. A. Callahan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.

Henry Carhart appointed Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

Political Matters.

THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Albany, Monday, July 14.

The Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee has convened a meeting of the Committee in this city on the 24th or 25th inst., with a view to the organization of the Whig Party for holding a State Convention, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pittsburg, Monday, July 14.

The Executive Committee of the American Party on Saturday, unanimously indorsed the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson.

Death of King Strang.

Buffalo, Monday, July 14.

King Strang, of Beaver Island, died at his former residence, in Racine County, on Wednesday last.

Amusements.

Summer Garden.—Mr. Boucicault's successful piece, "The Life of an Actress," (produced at Burton's last season and withdrawn in the midst of a successful run in consequence of the severe indisposition of Miss Agnes Robertson) will be played here to-night, with the author and Miss Robertson in the principal parts. The other characters will be sustained by the members of the excellent stock company. We bespeak for this piece a success fully equal to that of the "Phantom."

City Assembly Rooms.—Mr. A. Chaptier, violinist to the Emperor of France, announces a grand musical and terpsichorean entertainment for to-night. A number of artists [illegible], and [illegible] promising [illegible] will assist, and the entertainment promises to be novel and interesting.

The Turners for Fremont.—A Convention of Delegates from the German Turnverein Associations of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, was held recently at Military Hall, in Ewen-street, in Williamsburg, for the purpose of amicably arranging some matters of difference between the Eastern and Western Associations. Frank Deck presided and F. Nunn acted as Secretary. Twenty-eight societies were represented, and the matters in question were duly arranged. Afterwards a political discussion arose, and the delegates reported that all Associations were in favor of the election of Colonel Fremont. There are 60,000 Turners in the United States, of which about 7,000 reside in the Southern States and are in favor of the election of Buchanan. In New York and New-Jersey there are about 10,000 Turners, and it is reported that, with the exception of about 200, they are all for Fremont.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Police and Runners.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company will not allow the runners upon the platform at their depôt soliciting passengers when the trains arrive. The runners regard this as an interference with their rights, and an assumption of power on the part of the Company not warranted by law. The Police have made two arrests, by request of the Company, for the violation of this rule. Thomas Tallant, arrested by officer Clark, on Thursday last, had a hearing before Recorder Simmons, on Friday, and on Saturday was held to bail in the sum of $100 to appear for trial if indicted. Yesterday officer Clark arrested John McDonald, on the same charge, and the Recorder held him to bail in the same sum for his appearance.

Crops in Kentucky.

Boone County, July 1.—Have a good surplus of last year's grain; this season's crops are all suffering for want of rain, and much will depend on the weather; there will not be the usual number of hogs fatted this year. Farmers and Merchants generally are in good standing, and collections will be easily made the ensuing Fall.

Meade County, June 30.—Corn [illegible]

[illegible]

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the George Law and Orizaba.

Continuance of the Revolution in San Francisco.

Action of the Vigilance Committee—Refusal of Gen. Wool to Deliver Arms to the Governor—More Rogues Banished.

Constitution and Address of the Vigilance Committee.

CALIFORNIA SENTIMENT RELATIVE TO REPRESENTATIVE HERBERT.

Biography of one of President Pierce's Appointees.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

The Indian Troubles in Oregon—Bloody Battles.

The news from California is again of a very interesting character. We have advices by the *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 12th, the *George Law* at this port yesterday morning, and the *Orizaba*, which arrived here last night.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer [illegible] sailed from San Francisco, June 20, [illegible] o'clock P. M., with the United States mails, passengers and treasure—$1,761,301 70, for New-York; $411,[illegible] for England; $20,050 for Panama—$2,[illegible] in all.

25th ult., 8 P. M., spoke the Company's steamer, *John L. Stephens*; all well on board.

26th ult., 7 A. M., arrived at Acapulco, and sailed from there at 3 A. M. same day, and arrived at Panama July 4, 4 A. M.

The United States Mail steamer *George Law*, W. L. Herndon, U. S. N., Commander, sailed from Aspinwall July 5, 3 o'clock P. M., with mails, passengers and treasure brought down by steamer [illegible], and arrived at this port about 5½ o'clock yesterday morning.

10th inst., 1 o'clock A. M., passed steamer *Illinois*, bound south.

9th inst., 3 o'clock P. M., passed bark [illegible], bound northward.

Health of the Isthmus good, and the railroad in fine order, the passengers [illegible]

[illegible]

SUMMARY FOR THE [illegible]

THE CITY [illegible] IN A STATE OF [illegible]—[illegible] OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

On the 6th of June Gov. Johnson issued a proclamation declaring the city of San Francisco in a state of insurrection [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was held of the friends of the Vigilance Committee. Able addresses were delivered, and resolutions adopted.

The Vigilance Committee have published their constitution.

The [illegible] have, as yet, made no hostile movement, though they have gone into camp near this city.

Business is dull, and the city was never before as [illegible].

The Events of a Fortnight.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

San Francisco, Friday, June 20, 1856.

The *Golden Gate* made a twenty-six day passage, and consequently there has been but a limited time between steamers. The *Sonora* leaves at [illegible] to-day, and will take you full accounts of the "doings" and "goings on" in our good city for the last two weeks. There has been nothing very exciting, our streets have not been deluged in blood, and the only marks of that nature are on the corner of Sacramento and Montgomery, where a passenger lately arrived had the misfortune to run his nose against the lamp post, in his anxiety to look down the street and see Fort Vigilance. The blood spilled on that occasion is all I have heard of thus far. By the last steamer (the *Age*, Captain Watkins) we sent you a consignment of worthless goods that you sent out to us some three or four years ago, in the shape of several gentlemen of the "fancy" and "some" on shoulder-striking. The sphere for expansive genius like theirs was too limited. California is a great country, but "just at these presents" she has not room for them, and so they were returned "to their muttons." They received their education in Gotham, and, therefore, Gotham is entitled to their services. The want of gratitude they manifested in absenting themselves so long from the scenes of their childhood has been a serious defect in their characters. However, the Vigilance Committee have kindly remedied this defect, and we hope you will receive them with open arms. We trust that you will at once elect Chas. P. Duane to some lucrative office, as a reward for his services to his country generally. A further consignment will probably reach you by this steamer, as several of that kidney have received the kind permission of the Committee to spread their coat-tails to the breeze. Two of the aforesaid say they won't go, and have slopenated to Sacramento, and have thrown themselves into the army of Governor Johnson for protection, but for the want of those very essential arrangements—*i. e.*, arms—the Governor is unable to protect himself. It is not probable that the Committee will go to Sacramento after Mr. Cusick and Mr. Bagley, the gentlemen referred to, but it will be an extremely unhealthy operation for them to venture in this vicinity again soon.

Governor Johnson is in what may be called a "predicament." He has issued a proclamation and ordered out the militia and all good citizens to maintain the laws. Now, the militia are so malicious as to refuse to obey Governor Johnson, and very impolitely request him, the Governor, to emigrate to a location that, "if the Governor knew himself, and we think he do," he will not like at all, and I don't believe he will go. The "good citizens" ordered out to maintain the laws must all be out of town, for they have not responded to the call. About the only class who *have* are the lawyers and the hangers-on around the Courts. The Vigilant movement is death to them, and they are ferociously jealous in the cause. 'Cause why? if they can't manage to maintain the laws, a perfect farce, as they were, the law won't maintain them. The Governor's army is now undergoing a thorough drilling preparatory to taking the field and the Vigilance Committee. It is said to resemble Bombastes', and the Commanding-General thereof is only spoken by that title. It is the general opinion that the Law-and-Order forces have been marched into some basement drill-room, where they have found a lager-bier saloon, and will not be seen again until after the Vigilance Committee disband. It is thought by some that they are out now in search of a place to bury the dead of the Committee that *will* be killed. To bury so countless numbers will no doubt be a great undertaking. Gov. Johnson is intensely disgusted because Gen. Wool would not furnish him arms and ammunition. The Governor ought to know that Gen. Wool cannot place arms in the hands of outsiders except in the most extreme and desperate cases, and then he must take the responsibility and run the risk of having his acts disapproved. If he does it without direction or order of the President, he assumes a great responsibility. Franklin Pierce is the man from whom such an order must come, and to whom Gov. Johnson must apply to, and if he is not very busy had better wait until he gets an answer to his application, which, as Mr. Pierce has more important fish now frying in his pan, will probably be "*some time.*" Ad interim the Vigilance Committee will quietly complete the renovation and the good work, disband and put away the Geo. Law muskets until wanted. Those said muskets, by the way, as I mentioned in a previous letter, are the same that the "*Grape-Shot*" toted about so. They came to a good market, and have been put to a good use, and as the consignee gets more for the use of them than they cost, he can afford to fit up an armory, keep them in order ready to let out at the shortest notice to any party that will pay the highest price for them. Some of them are very good, and many "quite the reverse," and I think more dangerous to the "shooter" than to the "shootee." I saw one of them fired the other day that seemed to be on the double-action principle—one end shot down two lengths of board fence, the other end shot the man that held it about *three* lengths. The worst thing the law and (dis)-orders can wish the Committee, is, that they may be obliged to fire a few volleys with those ancient "shooting irons." The great Kilkenny cat fight would not be mentioned again—ever.

I have at various times and in divers places done some "hollering" on the climate of California, but the "sort" that we have had here in San Francisco for the last week has led me think I ought to do penance for the assertion; at any rate I take back all I have said in its favor and apologize. Latterly cold damp fogs in the morning have driven all ideas of sunshine into the middle of the day, and cold raw winds from the "Nothe," as the sailors say, have set clouds of dust in motion. The complaint of the merchants frequently is, that the dust don't come down. They have no reason to complain of a scarcity now, and it is easy to get a [illegible], and I might add, mouth and eyes; but unfortunately the kind I speak of don't pass at the mint. The evenings have been like heavy "chunks" cut off of the morning. We have laughed and "chuckled" all Winter when reading about your ice and snow, cars blocked, steamers ice-bound, &c.; but just now we don't laugh a "hooter," but begin to think of the pleasant days, moonlight nights, you are enjoying in Gotham, Broadway, sprinkled so nicely, and the ups and downs of stage-horse life. We think of the flowers and early peas, the green grass and pleasant rides in the country, the friends that have gone from us and will soon be enjoying all those little arrangements, and we wax disgusted with California, wish the — had it, and trunks packed, and our passages paid to the East. Gotham is considerable of a village about these days, and we wish we were "thar." "*Do you?*" "We do that." The subscriber has an idea of getting a ballot-box and stuffing it, or raising some kind of a fuss, to get the Vigilance Committee to take charge of him and pay his passage to "those parts." Speaking of the Committee, I saw a delegation grab an Irish gentleman just now, and walk him off down to their head-quarters. I think he rejoices in the name of Kelly. He swore he wouldn't go, but Mr. Kelly is no longer entitled to any confidence. He is not a gentleman of truth and veracity, for he did go, and quite rapidly too, all of which may have been the consequence of a change of opinion on his part, or a slight application of bayonet on the part of a couple of "Vigilants" to a certain part of Mr. Kelly. I presume Mr. Kelly will be among the notables who will go East by this steamer to enjoy the more healthy and genial climate of the Eastern States. I hope you will welcome your friends.

In the way of theatricals we have a prospect ahead. Julia Deane Hayne arrived by the last steamer, and is putting the company through a course of sprouts preparatory to opening at the Metropolitan on Monday evening. The Gougenheims are here reposing upon their laurels and walking about dressed in black-looking, sweetly pensive, and resigned to some calamity that appears to have happened to them some time or other during their lives—as everybody inquires why they dress in black, and nobody seems to know. I think it safe to suggest that it is "becoming."

Stephen C. Massett *alias* Jeems Pipes, has just returned from a little excursion through the mining district where he gave a few concerts that places his bank account in a healthy state. Stephen reports falling in with the great American tragedian McKean Buck-canon up there, being drawn about the country in a large-sized wagon attached to four quadrupeds, who were "a-snakein on him through"—to the localities where he administered tragedy in small doses to all who had a dollar to "anty." He has a company traveling with him. When Julia Deane Hayne has played a few nights we shall know better what to say of her. You see we are skeptical on theatrical stars coming from your parts. You have sent us out some imitation articles, indorsed as genuine, and we are suspicious.

The papers will take to the States a foolish rumor that Col. Wright, U. S. A., was killed in a late fight with the Indians near Rogue River; it will serve to distress his friends and family quite unnecessarily. I have as good an opportunity of knowing if it was so as the "next man," and to make sure, I have sifted out and traced out the report, and cannot find anything to base such a piece of news upon. It will turn out "not so."

We have had no arrivals of clippers for some time. We don't feel very bad about that, however, and wouldn't care if there were none due for six months. I see by the papers that there has been about six clearances from your place and Boston, where there ought to have been but one. You are doing it, you are. Keep on, that's all, and when you have put your foot in it about deep enough, don't own up that you are "*some*" fools, but pitch in and d—n California up hill and down—that's the talk.

It is a very general belief here with a class of croakers, that we are going to have a war with England; let it come—who cares?—we can take care of our end of the schooner. We shall lose nothing by it; on the contrary, make our fortunes. There will be no more gold sent out of the country; it will accumulate here. Goods will go up, times will be good. No protests from the East can reach us or dunning letters. As for the English men-of-war, we will have them all in here very sociable. Make it all right with them; divide with them if they will agree to blockade the port, and, above all things, keep any mails from reaching us or going out. We can raise all we want here, and make a raise of something else besides; and when we get our pockets full, we will climb up on the Rocky Mountains, and look down upon you with our thumbs to our noses—whooray for war! let us have it.

"PODGERS."

Grand Mass Meeting of the Citizens—Indorsement of the Vigilance Committee by the People—10,000 Men in Council.

Condensed from the San Francisco Chronicle, June 20.

In accordance with the published call of the Committee appointed by preliminary meetings, and a general desire to indorse the action and policy of the Vigilance Committee, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens assembled in front of the Oriental Hotel yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

It was estimated that there were about 10,000 people, who crowded up to the front of the Hotel to listen to the speakers, and there must have been 15,000 about the grounds.

The interest and enthusiasm was only equaled by the excitement of the shooting of Mr. King, which occurred just thirty days prior to the meeting, and which was the signal for the uprising we have since witnessed. The coincidence is a little singular and remarkable that the people should be thus assembled to consult upon matters just after the lapse of one month since the original cause of the present excitement.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At 12 o'clock, the officers of the meeting and members of the press were admitted to the balcony upon the second floor of the hotel, and H. M. Naglee, Esq., from the Nominating Committee, came forward, called the meeting to order, and placed in nomination the following permanent officers of the meeting, and the nominations were unanimously confirmed:

President—Hon. Bailie Peyton.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. H. M. Naglee, F. A. Woodworth, Gardner Elliott, Daniel Gibb, G. N. Shaw, H. M. Gray, Samuel J. Hensley, Gustave Touchard, S. C. Wass, L. Maynard, L. McLane, Jr., Gwyn Page, T. C. Hambly, David Chambers, Abel Guy, John Sime, R. W. Church, William McMichael.

Secretaries—A. G. Randall, Theodore Payne.

The President introduced Hon. Wm. Duer, who came forward, and after the cheering had subsided, with which he was received, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. WM. DUER.

Fellow Citizens: I have been honored by this invitation to address my fellow citizens for a few moments in which all are interested. I do not appear here, nor have I taken an active part in present affairs for the purpose of seeking notoriety. I feel it my duty as a citizen caring for the welfare of the city, as a lover of purity in every department of government and society to step boldly forward and indorse those who have attempted a glorious work of reform. These are times when the voices of all should be heard on great questions that concern every member of community; and it now becomes this people to say whether they will sustain the evils that exist or rally around the organization which has assumed the responsibility of ridding us of the worst of crimes that ever corrupted a civilized city. If any man wishes to know my opinion, I will tell him fearlessly that I am with the Vigilance Committee. (Applause.) I recognize in them pure men; I see in their course dignity, integrity, firmness and quietness. If they have done anything which the honest and virtuous may not approve, I have not seen it; and if any opposing force, by whomsoever it may be commanded, is sent to threaten and attack, though I am not a young man full of activity, yet I am ready to assist the Committee with all the strength I possess. (Applause.)

The opponents of the Committee have but one cry, one argument, and that is "law and order." [Laughter.] So am I in favor of law and order, but not that kind which has long prevailed in San Francisco. [Great applause.] It is the duty of all to be in favor of the laws and the public peace, but it is not our duty to submit to the plundering, murderous rule of men who neither respect the rights of others nor the requirements of laws made for the general protection. We owe to the Constitution, reverence and obedience, and as we have surrendered certain natural rights in order to be governed, we owe to laws a full acknowledgment of their necessity. But the right to revolutionize is reserved to us. We have no right to rise up and forcibly overthrow the Government, yet we can claim in the most positive terms the privilege of so regulating our local affairs that our lives and property will be made safe through the correct administration of law under the Constitution. [Sensation.] In England it has been a custom of judges to wear wigs. This peculiarity every one sees and knows as belonging to the courts; yet take the wigs off and good judges are left, but take away the judges and nothing remains but the wigs. [Laughter.] Now, we have the ballot-box, constitutional laws and public offices, still they are of no proper use to us; their purity and genuineness have been taken away and nothing is left but the wig. [Great laughter and applause.] We have nothing to lean upon for protection. The unoffending and respected citizen may be insulted, beaten, murdered on the street in daylight, and in presence of the passers by, but the desperado laughs at the law and defies any attempt at punishment. There is never a certainty that the offender of any grade will be punished according to his offences. Not one in five hundred is subjected to the penalties of violated law, but the whole desperate infamous horde are permitted to assassinate and control the better classes. Why, the condemned practice of duelling is a Christian and civilized institution beside the daily crimes in our streets. The conduct of those engaged in trampling down law and order has created in our midst worse than barbarism, and for us to longer submit would be an insult to the civilized world, a disgrace to the city and State and to ourselves. [Immense sensation.]

Look at the number of murders committed in California during the past year. There were probably more than five hundred, and I undertake to say, that not more than five of the perpetrators have been punished according to the forms of law.

This terrible condition of things is not confined merely to this and other cities, but it extends throughout the State; and in the interior there has been no abatement save through the measures adopted by the people. For years the inhabitants have suffered from the depredations of a crowd of cattle-stealers, and when it was known, by the best of proof, that there was no remedy at law, the people have taken upon themselves the infliction of punishment and from this mode more security has been established. This is the only way left to free the country from thieves, outcasts and murderers. We have seen full well that we also must rely on that course or sink still lower into the great wave of vice that has undermined all our best interests. This is the purpose of the Vigilance Committee, and it is our duty to see that they are sustained, and we will do it! [Cheers.]

Yet, the law and order party, some of whom doubtless are worthy men, insist that our remedy is in the ballot-box! In the ballot-box in the hands of Liverpool Jack and Billy Mulligan! [Loud shouting and laughter.] These fellows and their clan are the guardians of the ballot-box, and to it we must appeal to remove them from usurped positions, from outraged high places! If the ballot-box is thus situated, placing it there was the greatest crime ever committed in the land. It strikes at the safety of the State, at all the rights of the community. And to protect ourselves against these monstrous wrongs, we must appeal to Liverpool Jack and Billy Mulligan! [Prolonged cheering and laughter.] I maintain that we are not bound or pledged to obey the voice of Liverpool Jack and Billy Mulligan, who are the only ones who do speak through the ballot-box! [Uproarious shouting and laughter.]

We are cautioned against revolution and anarchy, and pointed to the ballot-box for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Laws. We must not revolutionize because the ballot-box is a thing of all-healing power. I have witnessed revolutionary proceedings in the South American States, but until I saw them I could not tell why there were so many revolutions in those countries. I find that it is owing to the special guardianship of the ballot-box. [Laughter.] There it is surrounded by armed soldiers, and if the voter murmurs or votes as every Republican should, he is arrested for attempting to overthrow the Government. [Renewed applause and laughter.]

It has been said that there are no proofs of this ballot-box stuffing despotism of which we complain, and which the Vigilance Committee intend to destroy. How men can pretend to support a cause by such palpable error, I am unable to explain. In addition to the results of what we all know was a regular system of ballot-stuffing in this city, I will add the outrages of San Mateo. I was called as counsel in the investigation of the election returns of that county, when the attempt was made to contest the right of those purported to be elected to occupy the offices. The evidence adduced showed the vilest knavery ever perpetrated. In three precincts, called "Chris. Lilly's," Belmont and Crystal Springs, there were but three hundred legal voters; but "Liverpool Jack," James Hennessy and their abettors returned *fifteen hundred!* At Crystal Springs, the honest people found on the morning of the election five men whom they had never before seen, and who had much to say about the election, and seemed to be very anxious that the ballot-box should be protected. [Laughter.] So much so, that they returned *five hundred* votes as having been polled, when there were only about thirty legal voters in the precinct. [Much sensation.]

When I saw these alarming and monstrous frauds, I was astonished, and asked the hard working and peaceable farmers why they allowed such villany in their neighborhoods. Said they, "We can't help ourselves; if we try to hinder your San Francisco rogues from doing as they like, they will shoot our cattle, burn our houses, and it may be, murder us." Here we have a complete illustration of the extent of ballot-box stuffing power; and it is that which we have now undertaken to crush, through the efforts of the Vigilance Committee. [Great applause.]

It is this noble work which the Governor and his "law and order" party wish immediately suspended. This is the insurrection which is to overthrow the government and separate California from the Union. It will be in vain that this species of argument is brought to bear upon the organization of the people; it will increase and spread, in spite of opposition interposed by governors, generals and ballot-box stuffers. [Cheers.] An old lady, named Mrs. Partington, once tried to prevent the Atlantic from flowing into her cabin. It was to no purpose that she plied her mop; it would do no good; the tide went to its height and subsided when it had completed its flow. Thus it is with the reform movement and the "law and order" opposition. The Governor is quite an amiable gentleman, but he has not a very strong mind. [Laughter.] He is under the influence of men stronger minded and worse in principle; yet their combination to disband the Vigilance Committee will prove no more powerful than the old woman and her mop. Let them strut and parade if they wish; they will at length sink into the ocean of public contempt. [Applause.]

"Law and order!" What has "law and order" been in San Francisco? Were I an artist, and should design a picture representing the great embodiment of "law and order" in San Francisco, I would draw, in hideous tints, a dark, dismal cellar, and there, around a gambling table, place Casey, Mulligan, Liverpool Jack, "*Judge*" McGowan, and others of their kind, engaged in inventing a new ballot-box, by which they intended to cheat all honest men of their voice at the elections. [Sensation and applause.] In the background I would arrange, behind masks, others lending their approval to the damnable scene before them, and ready to purchase the benefit of the foul invention. This would be a true representation of "law and order" in San Francisco. [Excitement and huzzas.]

The Vigilance Committee have dealt justly toward some of this gross and intolerable tribe, and I hope they will yet remove the masks from those in the background. [Cries of "Good! that's what we want."]

The charge constantly made that the real object of the Committee is to subvert the Constitution and depose the Executive, is groundless and absurd. We are all loyal to the Constitution, and desire it to remain undisturbed and untarnished, and we desire that the Government shall remain as the people established it; but because we are trying to regulate our local affairs, we object to interference on the part of the Executive. Nor can we agree to assist in maintaining his curious "law and order" by taking up arms to spill the blood of our fellow citizens who are engaged in the cause of virtue. [Hearty applause.] Because my country is invaded by a foreign foe, am I to join in plundering the houses of my countrymen, and in scattering desolation through the land? And in this unholy crusade against the best portion of the community, these shall not find in us any help, though there come five hundred Governors and five hundred Major-Generals. [Cheers.]

The political atmosphere is becoming purer already, through the efforts of the friends of honor, truth and right. The storm will soon pass, and you may return to your homes with the full knowledge of greater safety than you have ever enjoyed in the splendid city of the Pacific. May you be blessed in your vocations; but, as old Ethan Allen said when summoning the surrender of Ticonderoga, "In the name of God and the Continental Congress," you say to the ballot-box stuffers, shoulder-strikers, murderers, corrupt office holders, strumpets, and all evil characters, "you must surrender, in the name of God and the Vigilance Committee!" [Tremendous cheering.]

SPEECH OF G. W. BAKER, ESQ.

By the programme of the Committee, Judge Baker was next introduced to the meeting, and spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens—I see before me the vast public mind of the City of San Francisco. I see by this that the crisis has already passed. I see that the people have confidence in Providence and the Vigilance Committee. It is a fearful thing to see so many of our fellow citizens banded together, and against the laws of the country; but it is more fearful to see another body of men arming to war against the good citizens of a State, and that, too, by the authority of a commonwealth. I am not addressing myself to the Vigilance Committee, but to the great *mind* of San Francisco. The issue has been made on this question; the lines are drawn, and now which side will you choose? Let us consider the merits of each party. What has brought the Committee into existence? It is not the shooting down of one citizen. But this act was the signal for this great rally, which promises to redress the wrongs of years. For six long years have the people of this city been ground down by the heel of oppression; and the assassination of Mr. King brought matters to a crisis, and they determined to submit no longer. We must judge the Committee by what they have done. They have not dethroned law, as such—they have not rendered life less secure—they have not jeopardized the rights of citizens in their property. It is true they have gone contrary to the constituted authorities, but they have done injustice to none. I undertake to say that people never felt so secure in life and property as they do at this moment.

How is it with the "law and order" party? Of what is that composed? For the most part, of intriguing politicians, bar-room wire-pullers, grog-shop loafers, men without character or reputation, and men who do not respect or observe the laws. If they had the numerical force and power to-day, they would inaugurate the same state of things that has afflicted us for the last five years. You have got to indorse one party or the other. There is no neutral or middle ground. I think, therefore, that every good citizen feels ready and willing to indorse the Vigilance Committee. The evils that have brought this state of things upon us originated in the organization of the political parties. All parties are upon the same footing in this respect. The whole machinery is worked by a few hired bullies and ruffians. The primary elections are controlled by these fellows, and they make the nominations which you are to support, and thus you are forced to submit to their dictation. You go to the polls without thought or reflection, and cast the ticket prepared for you, and help to carry out their will. I call upon you, then, to turn your attention to the professional politicians and street loafers, who do nothing from year to year but connive at elections and practice fraud upon the ballot-box. I do not refer to or speak of any particular case or party, but I speak of one of the greatest evils that exist among us. Look at your rulers since 1849. All of these fellows have had offices, [illegible] in them. And their influence is not confined to this city; it extends all over the State like a network. By their system of fraud and plunder they have controlled all the offices of any amount in the city and State. With five hundred such men banded together, what may they not do? It is impossible to stop them by the regular process of law. It is idle to talk about it. They have the law in their own power, and redress or change is perfectly impossible.

There is no way to correct this evil but the one adopted by the Committee. The people must rise in their majesty and strength and drive these pipe-laying loafers out of the country. If you want good laws, if you want pure officers, you must turn your attention to the trading, trafficking politician. Look at your Custom House, and other Federal offices. They are now filled with these fellows, who are now enjoying the profits of the subordinate institutions, and they are retained in consequence of their strength and influence at the polls. These games have to be played, and, unless these men are taken care of by the officers they will overthrow the party and elect others. This is the reason that no good, respectable men can get a subordinate position in these offices. They have only one vote each, and have not the hardihood and disposition to cast more. Here is the great evil. These vile birds are fostered into office, and are thus enabled to live from one election to another. I have thrown out these suggestions for your consideration, and I hope to God the time has now come when these vile ruffians will be driven from us! [Cheers.]

THE PATENT BALLOT-BOX.

At the conclusion of Judge Baker's speech, Col. Peyton, the President, held up before the audience the celebrated double-back action patent ballot-box recently recovered by the Committee, and was received by deafening cheers. After the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering had subsided, the Colonel said:

"Here is the orator of the occasion. [Cheers.] I beg to introduce to you a harp of a thousand strings. [Tremendous cheering.] I am sorry that I cannot present to you the harpist, Ned McGowan. [Loud applause.] This is the old wooden horse. [Cheers.] It has many curious and ingenious contrivances, and works by various springs and catches. There are some gentlemen here who understand how to work it, I don't. [Applause.] They know its secret operations and slides. I want you all to understand it. [Some persons here showed the mysteries of the box by drawing the slides and exhibiting the tickets.] This is a powerful machine. It will elevate the meanest vagabond in the country to the highest office in the State. [Cries of good! good!] It ought to be sent to Washington and deposited in the archives of the Union. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, you have now seen the great curiosity, and as other speakers have not arrived, it is moved that we adjourn. The question was put and carried in the negative.

Several speeches were made in addition to the above, after which the meeting separated.

The Catalogue.

In order to keep our Eastern friends advised of all the shipments by the Committee, we again give the black list, with all the improvements and additions, up to the latest moment.

The following will show the result of the labors of the Committee to date, so far as expulsion of notorious persons is concerned:

James P. Casey, executed.
Charles Cora, do.
Yankee Sullivan, committed suicide.
C. P. Duane, shipped on the *Golden Age*.
Wm. Mulligan, do.
Woolley Kearney, do.
Bill Carr, sent to the Sandwich Islands.
Martin Gallagher, do.
Edward Bulger, do.
Jim Burke *alias* Activity, ran away.
Pete Wightman, do.
Ned McGowan do.
Jim White, do.
John Crowe, left on *Sonora*.
Bill Lewis, shipped on the *Sierra Nevada*.
Terrence Kelley, do.
John Lawler, do.
T. B. Cunningham, do.
Alex. Purple, do.
Jas. Hennessy, do.
Tom Mulloy, do.
Frank Murray, do.
Jack McGuire, do.
Wm Hamilton, do.
Philander Brace, do.
Jas. Cusick, ordered to leave but refused to go.
J. W. Bagley, do.

There is a catalogue of names such as is rarely seen, except as delegates to some past political conventions in San Francisco. By the transportation of these twenty-seven men, San Francisco is at once robbed of probably 3,000 votes, for they were all good for a hundred each.

Address of the Vigilance Committee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Committee of Vigilance, placed in the position they now occupy by the voice and countenance of the vast majority of their fellow-citizens, as executors of their will, desire to define the necessity which has forced this people into their present organization.

Great public emergencies demand prompt and vigorous remedies. The people—long suffering under an organized despotism which has invaded their liberties—squandered their property—usurped their offices of trust and emolument—endangered their lives—prevented the expression of their will through the ballot-box, and corrupted the channels of justice—have now arisen in virtue of their inherent right and power. All political, religious and sectional differences and issues have given way to the paramount necessity of a thorough and fundamental reform and purification of the social and political body. The voice of a whole people has demanded union and organization as the only means of making our laws effective, and regaining the rights of free speech, free vote and public safety.

For years they have patiently waited and striven, in a peaceable manner, and in accordance with the forms of law, to reform the abuses which have made our city a by-word, fraud and violence have foiled every effort, and the laws to which the people looked for protection, while distorted and rendered effete in practice, so as to shield the vile, have been used as a powerful engine to fasten upon us tyranny and misrule.

As Republicans, we looked to the ballot-box as our safeguard and sure remedy. But so effectually and so long was its voice smothered, the votes deposited in it by freemen so entirely outnumbered by ballots thrust in through fraud at midnight, or nullified by the false counts of judges and inspectors of elections at noon-day, that many doubted whether the majority of the people were not utterly corrupt.

Organized gangs of bad men, of all political parties, or who assumed any particular creed from mercenary and corrupt motives have parceled out our offices among themselves, or sold them to the highest bidders;

Have provided themselves with convenient tools to obey their nod, as clerks, inspectors and judges of election;

Have employed bullies and professional fighters to destroy tally lists by force, and prevent peaceable citizens from ascertaining, in a lawful manner, the true number of votes polled at our elections;

And have used cunningly contrived ballot-boxes, with false sides and bottoms, so prepared that by means of a spring or slide spurious tickets, concealed there previous to the election, could be mingled with genuine votes.

Of all this we have the most irrefragable proofs. Felons from other lands and States, and unconvicted criminals equally as bad, have thus controlled public funds and property, and have often amassed sudden fortunes without having done an honest day's work with head or hands. Thus the fair inheritance of our city has been embezzled and squandered—our streets and wharves are in ruins, and the miserable entailment of an enormous debt will bequeath sorrow and poverty to another generation.

The Jury box has been tampered with, and our Jury trials have been made to shield the hundred of murderers whose red hands have cemented this tyranny, and silenced with the bowie knife and the pistol, not only the voice of an indignant press, but the shuddering rebuke of the outraged citizen.

To our shame be it said that the inhabitants of distant lands already know that corrupt men in office, as well as gamblers, shoulder-strikers and other vile tools of unscrupulous leaders beat, maim and shoot down with impunity, as well peaceable and unoffending citizens as those earnest reformers who, at the known hazard of their lives, and with singleness of heart, have sought, in a lawful manner, to thwart schemes of public plunder or to awaken investigation.

Embodied in the principles of Republican governments are the truths that the majority should rule; and when corrupt officials, who have fraudulently seized the reins of authority, designedly thwart the execution of the laws, and avert punishment from the notoriously guilty, the power they usurp reverts back to the people from whom it was wrested. Realizing these truths, and confident that they were carrying out the will of the vast majority of the citizens of this county, the Committee of Vigilance, under a solemn sense of the responsibility that rested upon them, have calmly and dispassionately weighed the evidences before them, and decreed the death of some and banishment to others, who by their crimes and villainies had stained our fair land. With those that were banished, this comparatively moderate punishment was chosen, not because ignominious death was not deserved, but that the error, if any, might surely be upon the side of mercy and the criminal. There are others less guilty against whom the same punishment has been decreed, but they have been allowed further time to arrange for the final departure, and with the hope that permission to depart voluntarily might induce repentance, and repentance amendment, they have been suffered to choose within limits their own time of going.

Thus far, and throughout their arduous duties, they have been and will be guided by the most conscientious convictions of imperative duty; and they earnestly hope that in endeavoring to mete out merciful justice to the guilty, their counsels may be so guided by that Power before whose tribunal we shall all stand; that in the vicissitudes of after life, amid the calm reflections of old age, and in the clear view of dying conscience, there may be found nothing we would regret or wish to change.

We have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no private ends to accomplish.

Our single, heartfelt aim is the public good; the purging from our community of those abandoned characters whose actions have been evil continually, and have finally forced upon us the efforts we are now making. We have no favoritism as a body, nor shall there be evinced, in any of our acts, either partiality for, or prejudice against any race, sect or party.

While thus far we have not discovered, on the part of our constituents, any lack of confidence, we have no reason to doubt that the great majority of the inhabitants of the County indorse our acts, and desire us to continue the work of weeding out the irreclaimable characters from the community, we have, with deep regret, [illegible] that some of the State authorities have felt it their duty to organize a force to resist us. It is not impossible for us to realize that not only those who have sought place with a view to public plunder, but also those gentlemen who in accepting offices to which they were honestly elected, have sworn to support the laws of the State of California, find it difficult to reconcile their supposed duties with acquiescence in the acts of the Committee of Vigilance, since they do not reflect that, perhaps, more than three-fourths of the people of the entire State sympathize with and indorse our efforts, and as that all law emanates from the people, so that, when the laws thus enacted are not executed, the power returns to the people, and is theirs whenever they may choose to exercise it. These gentlemen would not have hesitated to acknowledge the self-evident truth had the people chosen to make their present movement a complete revolution, recalled all the power they had delegated, and reissued it to new agents under new forms.

Now, because the people have not seen fit to resume all the powers they have confided to executive or legislative officers, it certainly does not follow that they cannot, in the exercise of their inherent sovereign power, withdraw from corrupt and unfaithful servants the authority they have used to thwart the ends of justice.

Those officers whose mistaken sense of duty leads them to array themselves against the determined action of the people, whose servants they have become, may be respected, while their errors may be regretted, but none can envy the future reflections of that man who, whether in the heat of malignant passion, or with the vain hope of preserving by violence a position obtained through fraud and bribery, seeks, under the color of law, to enlist the outcasts of society as a hireling soldiery in the service of the State, or urges criminals, by hopes of plunder, to continue, at the cost of civil war, the reign of ballot box stuffers, suborners of witnesses, and tamperers with the jury box.

The Committee of Vigilance believe that the people have entrusted to them the duty of gathering evidence, and, after due trial, expelling from the community those ruffians and assassins who have so long outraged the peace and good order of society, violated the ballot box, overridden law and thwarted justice.

Beyond the duties incident to this we do not desire to interfere with the details of Government.

We have spared and shall spare no effort to avoid bloodshed or civil war, but undeterred by threats or opposing organizations, shall continue, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, this work of reform, to which we have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Our labors have been arduous, our deliberations have been cautious, our determinations firm, our counsels prudent, our motives pure, and while regretting the imperious necessity which called us into action, we are anxious that this necessity should exist no longer; and when our labors shall have been accomplished, when the community shall be freed from the evils it has so long endured—when we have insured to our citizens an honest and vigorous protection of their rights, then the Committee of Vigilance will find great pleasure in resigning their power into the hands of the people from whom it was received.

Published by order of the Committee.

[Seal of the Committee.] SECRETARY.

Constitution of the Committee of Vigilance, of San Francisco.

ADOPTED MAY 15, 1856.

Whereas, It has become apparent to the citizens of San Francisco that there is no security for life and property, either under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or under the laws as now administered, and that by the association together of bad characters, our ballot-boxes have been stolen, and others substituted, or stuffed with votes that were never polled, and thereby our elections nullified—our dearest rights violated—and no other method left by which the will of the people can be manifested.

Therefore, The citizens whose names are hereunto attached do unite themselves into an association for the maintenance of the peace and good order of society—the prevention and punishment of crime—the preservation of our lives and property, and to insure that our ballot-boxes shall hereafter express the actual and unforged will of the majority of our citizens; and we do bind ourselves each unto the other, by a solemn oath, to do and perform every just and lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the laws when faithfully and properly administered. But we are determined that no thief, burglar, incendiary, assassin, ballot-box stuffer, or other disturbers of the peace, shall escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law—the insecurity of prisons—the carelessness or corruption of the police, or a laxity of those who pretend to administer justice; and to secure the objects of this association we do hereby agree:

1. That the name and style of this Association shall be the Committee of Vigilance, for the protection of the ballot-box, the lives, liberty and property of the citizens and residents of San Francisco.

2. That there shall be rooms for the deliberations of the Committee, at which there shall be some one or more members of the Committee, appointed for that purpose, in constant attendance at all hours of the day and night, to receive the report of any member of the Association, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, of any act of violence done to the person or property of any citizen of San Francisco; and if, in the judgment of the member or members of the Committee present, it be such an act as justifies or demands the interference of this Committee, either in aiding in the execution of the laws, or the prompt and summary punishment of the offender, the Committee shall be at once assembled for the purpose of taking such action as a majority of them, when assembled, shall determine upon.

3. That it shall be the duty of any member or members of the Committee on duty at the Committee-rooms, whenever a general assemblage of the Committee is deemed necessary, to cause a call to be made in such a manner as shall be found advisable.

4. That whereas an Executive Committee has been chosen by the General Committee, it shall be the duty of the said Executive Committee to deliberate and act upon all important questions, and decide upon the measures necessary to carry out the objects for which this association was formed.

5. That whereas this Committee has been organized into subdivisions, the Executive Committee shall have power to call, when they shall so determine, upon a Board of Delegates, to consist of three representatives from each Division, to confer with them upon matters of vital importance.

6. That all matters of detail and government shall be embraced in a code of By-Laws.

7. That the action of this body shall be entirely and rigorously free from all consideration of, or participation in, the merits or demerits, or opinions or acts, of any and all sects, political parties, or sectional divisions in the community; and every class of orderly citizens, of whatever sect, party or nativity, may become members of this body. No discussion of political, sectional or sectarian subjects shall be allowed in the rooms of the association.

8. That no person accused before this body shall be punished until after fair and impartial trial and conviction.

9. That whenever the General Committee may have assembled for deliberation, the decision of the majority upon any question that may be submitted by the Executive Committee, shall be binding upon the whole; provided, nevertheless, that when the delegates are deliberating upon the punishment to be awarded to any criminals, no vote inflicting the death penalty shall be binding, unless passed by two-thirds of those present and entitled to vote.

10. That all good citizens shall be eligible for admission to this body, under such regulations as may be prescribed by a Committee on Qualifications; and if any unworthy persons gain admission, they shall, on due proof, be expelled: And believing ourselves to be executors of the will of the majority of our citizens, we do pledge our sacred honor to defend and sustain each other in carrying out the determined action of this Committee at the hazard of our lives and our fortunes.

The Murderer Herbert and Public Sentiment in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 20.

In commenting on the late atrocious act of P. T. Herbert, the representative in Congress of the gambling and rowdy interests of this State, an Eastern paper uses the following language:

"Of course the primary responsibility for the presence of such men in our public councils rests with the constituencies who send them there. In that quarter no remedy can be applied, except what would grow naturally out of the subordination of party considerations to the dictates of honor and morality. Now, whenever a bully or blackguard compasses a nomination for Congress, (as he almost always can, with the existing machinery of political Conventions,) every member of his party feels bound to vote for him. The time may come when voters may feel some degree of responsibility for their acts, instead of feeling relieved from it by the vicarious interposition of party machinery. Whenever that day shall arrive, we may look for better men in our public councils."

The day has arrived for us—political reformation has here commenced. The steamer of the 1st of June carried the welcome news to the civilized world, that an indignant and outraged people—when every other means of ridding themselves of local misrule and oppression had failed, feeling disgusted with the depravity of their public men, and disgraced in the estimation of all good men by the dissolute habits of those who with their ill-gotten gains have pretended to represent themselves abroad as a true type of California Society—had arisen in the majesty of their strength, and taken the law into their own hand, and that they were then engaged in the good work of ridding society of the moral pestilence which had so long weighed it down.

After a careful perusal of the evidence in this brute Herbert's case, we are convinced in our own mind, that his crime was nothing more nor less than murder. Let our readers reperuse the letter of our Washington correspondent, given in the *Bulletin* of last Monday, and they will come to the same opinion. The atrocious deed was in perfect keeping with the man's past history and present character. We regret, exceedingly, that the Minister from the Netherlands should have taken advantage of his diplomatic privilege, and refused to appear as a witness, inasmuch as he seems to be the only party present who did not take part in the disgraceful proceedings. The idea thrown out by some of the Eastern papers that more weight should be given to the evidence of the defence, from the fact that the witnesses for Herbert were men of education and intelligence, is in our opinion ridiculous. The idea that because a man is poor and filling a humble position in society, [illegible] as the better dressed, more polished, but in all probability not so pure a gentleman, is preposterous!

But this Representative of the Bowie knife and Revolver fraternity, not satisfied with violating all rules of gentlemanly deportment, adds a foul murder to the disgrace he has already heaped on this State. Among the witnesses for the defence appears one Major Graham—we are glad he does not appear under the honorable title of "Mr."—and swears that it was not the habit of the prisoner to carry deadly weapons. We think it would have been better for the friend of the murderer to have qualified his evidence a little. It is well known that Herbert was never known to be without some weapon in this State; that his antecedents are of the worst kind; that his friend William Gardiner, with whose pistol, it is said, he committed the murder, is equally as bad a character, and at one time the citizens of Coloma gave him the choice of dangling at the end of a hempen cord, or leaving the town in [illegible] minutes. We are free to say that if Herbert had been here at this time, he would be hung as high as his bosom friends and companions, Casey and Cora. When seeking office, such political demagogues as John B. Weller and his friend P. T. Herbert, are loud in their protestations of love for the *Irish*, but when their wishes have been accomplished, they not only treat that people with contempt, but brutally murder them for daring to address them even with heads uncovered.

The social reformation that is now going on in this city is unparalleled in the annals of history. It is not made in the spirit of a mob. There is no hasty action—no morbid excitement. Men not on duty of the Committee pursue their regular business, confident that their lives and property are safe while the present organization continues. Courts hold their regular sessions, and the Judges, excepting T. W. Freelon and Recorder Van Ness, have the confidence of the people. A Governor who was elected on his pledge of reform, too weak to resist the overtures of designing and disreputable characters, has been rendered powerless, and is looked on with pity and contempt by the very party who did most towards elevating him to the high position which he has proved himself totally incompetent to fill. The people in the mountains, composed of all classes, grades and professions—the hardy sons of toil—men capable of filling any and all positions of life, from that of President of the United States down—men who prefer hard labor, poverty, and even want, to riches or station got at the sacrifice of character and principle—these men have come to our aid.

The whole system of ballot-box stuffing, swindling, and political corruption, enacted by a band of the most infamous scoundrels ever leagued together in one gang, assisted in all their nefarious deeds by the political shop, yclept a banking-house, of Palmer, Cook & Co., which, from an insignificant cent. per cent. establishment, has wriggled itself out of contemptible security into a mighty engine of fraud and corruption on the people's rights, had brought our city into disrepute in the mountains. Our people were charged with being the [illegible] of the State, and it was asserted that all grand schemes of swindle were planned and started from within her limits. Our citizens had tried for years and years to disabuse the minds of the people of the interior, of the wrong impression that they were inimical to the mountains. The reply was "why don't you prove it on election days? why elect such men to office?" The patent ballot-box used by Ned McGowan, Palmer, Cook & Co., and other equally notorious characters, has solved the mystery. The law-abiding citizens of this place in vain endeavored to correct the evil through the ballot-box, the only peaceable means in their power; but they were always counted out. Murder and other heinous crimes were being committed with impunity. Conviction seemed impossible, so long as murderers, thieves, and gamblers held possession of the majority of the offices, and had their friends on the bench, and elsewhere, by legal technicalities to cheat justice. It had become a notorious fact that no one, directly or indirectly connected with this secret band could be convicted for any crime, no matter how great.

At last, one who had engrafted himself into the hearts of the virtuous throughout the State by his herculean efforts to reform existing evils and in arousing the people to action, was struck down by an assassin, one who stood high among his vile and official associates, having graduated at Sing-Sing Prison with distinguished honors, having served the State of New-York faithfully during his confinement and received the convict's reward, the brand of "Common Thief." Then the mighty ocean of public indignation commenced heaving. The thralldom of political knavery and vice was broken. This day we show to the world a united people without any regard to politics, creeds or nation, battling against vice and immorality; not with passion or haste, but with that cool determined action that knows no such thing as fail. A Vigilance Committee whose members are counted by thousands has been organized. For more speedy and certain action, they have delegated certain powers to an Executive Committee, whose prudence and wisdom have been the theme of the wonder and praise of all good men, and a death-blow to the friends of vice and corruption.

Every feeling of bitterness or envy that has ever existed against this fair city of the West by the people of the interior State has vanished, as the snow under the genial rays of the sun. All praise to the people of the Interior! They have spoken words of encouragement to the people of the Bay; they have said: "We now understand you, and are with you, heart and hand, in the good work; but say the word, and we are among you." Could this weak, but now repentant, Governor of ours break himself from the vile influences which surround him, and be seated in our humble editorial room even for one day, read our correspondence, witness the appearance of men of all classes, and from all quarters of the State, who visit us, he would be able to form some estimate of the spirit and character of the people who are engaged in this work of reformation. He would not, in the language of one of the "Neelys," exclaim, "My brother knows the spirit of the American people." The Governor, we think, by this time, is convinced this is no "nine days' wonder." The people are in council, and are determined to accomplish their object in the face of all opposition. They are not to be frightened by the scare-crow held up to them of resistance from the Federal authorities.

Biography of one of President Pierce's United States Marshals.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, [illegible]

THE GAMBLER MCDUFFIE.

We are almost daily in receipt of communications inquiring why we have not urged more strongly and frequently the signing the petition for the removal of this infamous character from the position he now disgraces, that of United States Marshal for the Northern District of this State. We have called the attention of the public to the petition, and have in our publication office, a copy of it for signatures, and the only reason we have not urged the matter more strenuously is, that the able communication of "Observer," published in this paper some months since, and the editorials of the late editor, had, in our opinion, covered the whole ground, and left us no new point to make. At the same time, we considered that the narrative of recent events here would convey to the authorities at Washington such a description of the true sentiments of this outraged community, as would cause the scales to drop from the eyes of the President, and gain the immediate removal of the old gambler.

It has been urged by McDuffie's friends that he had reformed—that he was a very generous friend, and that to persecute him for his past acts would have a bad influence upon others, who were desirous of abandoning their halls of infamy, at which such characters as this McDuffie had fleeced so many persons of their hard earnings, by the numerous dishonest means of which only those who are keepers of or cappers for these houses have any knowledge. To this it has been replied by those who have the moral interest of the community at heart, that if McDuffie had any desire to reform, he should show a few of the natural fruits of his change of heart, by making some reparation for the many injuries heaped on the innocent and ignorant young men whom he had enticed and fleeced into the gambling hell kept by him at Marysville; that he should distribute his ill-gotten gains among the many once happy families which he had reduced to poverty and shame, by taking from the infatuated gambling father the money that would have made rejoicing around many a fireside; and that he should not be content to fare sumptuously and clothe in fine linen, but divide among the poor and needy the money which of right belongs to them. The upright portion of community consider that McDuffie should not endeavor to wash his blackened character by promising or accepting an appointment to a high office under our Federal Government, which should have been filled from among the men who, through all the temptations and vicissitudes of an eventful California life, have preserved their integrity, and stood aloof from gambling and debauchery. That there are many such men in our State we know: men who have preferred poverty, hard labor, honest toil, even want and suffering, to riches got at a sacrifice of character and principle. It is considered that McDuffie should have given up his ill-gotten gains, as we have before said, and that he should turn his attention to some honest mode of livelihood, and by self-denial and good deeds, make some atonement for the misery he has caused to many an honest parent, broken-hearted wife and suffering children.

By McDuffie's pretended repentance and reform, and the sophistry of interested parties, many respectable citizens of Marysville were persuaded to sign the white-washing card got up for the old gambler's benefit by his gambling friends. The tales of generosity that were related of him, almost made us believe he had some redeeming traits of character. But, in our intercourse with the world, we have always found the spendthrift the most lavish with funds belonging to others, and judged him accordingly. We have just come in possession of a fact in regard to this infamous character which will convince any honest man that, like the hypocrite Palmer, his reformation was all fol-de-rol and assumed for some diabolical purpose, and which shows the dastardly spirit of the man towards the late Editor of this paper, whom, as it is said by his gambling friends, McDuffie himself would have murdered but for fear the citizens of this place would have torn him to pieces. But we will let the fact speak for itself.

At the time of the murder of our brother by the convict Casey, (boon friend of a majority of our officials,) this fellow McDuffie was at Napa Springs for the benefit, it is said, of his health. When the news of the assassination was being first related by [illegible] McDuffie with a [illegible] [illegible] Now, fellow citizens, what better evidence do you want of this man's infamy or his unfitness for the position he holds? [illegible]

Let us take a retrospective view of this man's life. We first hear of him as a dealer at the famous El Dorado gambling saloon at Marysville, with Cora, the assassin of Richardson, a dealer at another table. McDuffie and Cora were both living in adulterous intercourse with two sisters, one the famous Belle Cora of this city. Next we see him proprietor and partner with one Van [illegible], another gambler and an infamous character. Then gambling paid; then there were many innocent young men who were not aware that all things done around and on a dealer's table were not on the "square."

A little later, and gambling is not so profitable. There are too many small houses and independent [illegible]. Something must be done. So the aid of the Legislature is invoked; a heavy license duty is imposed; small dealers are compelled to close; larger establishments refuse to pay the license; the aid of vile lawyers is called in to assist by legal technicalities to cheat the State of her revenue from the practice. When all these fail, then comes an infamous act of a bribed Legislature to discontinue any suit that may have been or may hereafter be instituted against McDuffie, Van [illegible] and others, to "recover" gambling licenses. The next step, and the "upper-ten" gambler has stopped dealing himself, except at the earnest request of friends, "just to change the luck." He assumes only a general superintendence; lives extravagantly; reaps all the profits, and aspires to political honors. Soon, the Hon. J. Y. McDuffie appears in our Legislative halls, and there is no more chance for any law to prevent gambling while he frames law.

The people begin to look to the future interest and moral tone of this great State. Gamblers are in the minority, and gambling meets with a check. The Hon. J. Y. McDuffie, inflated with vanity, aspires to higher political honors.

Another turn of Fortune's wheel, and his fellow, though less successful, dealer, of "El Dorado," notoriety, murders Gen. Richardson, the United States Marshal. Forty thousand dollars are raised by gamblers and harlots to purchase his acquittal; five thousand dollars go immediately to lawyers—the balance is to be used in bribing witnesses to either perjure or absent themselves from the trial. Col. E. D. Baker, Ex-Congressman McDougal and lawyers of like stripe, are employed to extol the harlot as a paragon of virtue. The Jury disagree, though some of our best citizens composing the immaculate twelve, knew that it was a cold blooded, premeditated murder. Who are the witnesses in behalf of the defence? Samuel White, the gambler and murderer, and others engaged in a recent assassination! Well, Mr. McDuffie receives the appointment of United States Marshal, through the influence of his dishonest gains at the monte-table—of an unfaithful public servant, (John B. Weller,) who says McDuffie shall retain his office, and you may continue to howl in indignation—and of the murderer and gambler, Herbert, who disgraces this State in the lower House of Congress.

Later still, another sum of thirty thousand dollars is raised by the gamblers, harlots and others to procure the legal acquittal of any scoundrel who may have the temerity to murder James King, of William, who in his herculean efforts is accomplishing so much to reform this State of the abuses caused by gamblers, dishonest lawyers, corrupt judges, and political bummers. The deed is done. Another family mourns the irreparable loss of a father and husband. McDuffie rejoices, and swears a solemn oath he will reward the assassin with a thousand dollars for this damnable deed. Oh, monstrous, unblushing villany, from first to last, of this creature McDuffie.

An outraged people, despairing of ever having justice administered so long as gamblers and murderers hold possession of the reins of Government, are forced to fall back on the rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutions of the United States and our own State. It is recognized by all nations and has been in all ages to be a right of the people, when all other means to redress their wrongs have been exhausted, to revolutionize society, take the law into their own hands, punish heinous crimes, and protect their lives and property. Who do we find rallying to the standard of the murderers and the corrupt officials who have so long ruled us with an iron rod? *First*—the vile men who disgrace the noble profession of Law, and prey on the vices of their fellows. *Second*—Gamblers. *Third*—Disappointed and broken-down politicians, eager for the crumbs of office.

Citizens of San Francisco, how long will you suffer such a state of things to exist? You have virtually overthrown a corrupt government, will you now rest quiet from your labors because you have shipped the few miserable dupes of more designing villains now in your midst? Remember you pursued the same course in '51. You lopped off the branches, and let the trunk and root of crime remain in your soil. It has been watered, budded, and brought forth its fruits, and what have you reaped? Look at your city treasury. Where are the funds wrung from you in the shape of enormous taxes? We answer, divided amongst this gang of ballot-box stuffers and leeches, who share the spoils with your present officials. Have you no honest and capable men now in your midst who are suffering, some of them, for the necessities of life, who would be glad to fill the places now held by these vile officials, for half the sum squandered on them?

Look at the good men who have been brutally murdered by this lawless gang! Look at your officers, from the national Congress down to the County Assessor! By whom are they filled? With few exceptions, by gamblers and murderers.

Strike, good citizens, strike! Strike while the iron is hot! Rid yourselves of this moral pestilence at once, and return to your quiet homes.

Sign the petition for the gambler McDuffie's removal. Speak in tones that cannot be misunderstood. Tell Franklin Pierce that John B. Weller nor the murderer, Herbert, represent the spirit or character of this State. Put the onus on the President's shoulders, and see if he will turn a deaf ear to the voice of an indignant and outraged people, and thereby have his name handed down to posterity as the first and last President of these glorious United States who had the audacity to countenance and support vice against virtue. We have done.

Matters in the State.

Since the departure of the first June steamer, there has been no decrease of the excitement in the public feeling in California. Circumstances of the same nature that surrounded us then surround us now, and there will be no prospect of their disappearance until organized criminality is destroyed, and the better classes assume control through a purified ballot-box.

An immutable determination to finish the reform now auspiciously developing, has seized upon all who have respect for public quiet and uprightness, and who have that right kind of public spirit which ever prompts the possessor to be anxious for the prosperity of his own community, his State and the nation.

Throughout the State the people have indorsed the various actions of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and in most parts there has been, and is now, more excitement than in this city since the shooting of Mr. King and the execution of his murderer.

Reports from the mining region are remarkably favorable, and the prospect of immense yields are constantly looking fairer. No extraordinary discoveries have been made, but wherever the gold is being taken from the known diggings, the fact is made more evident that it is inexhaustible almost everywhere in California.

Agricultural pursuits are in a prosperous condition. The crops of wheat and other grains promise well, and all other products are as abundant as the farmer could desire. Farm labor is in demand, and the markets are over full of all the luxuries native to this productive soil.

The interior towns are active, the various routes of travel are thronged, and there are frequent accessions to the farming districts.

Crimes and casualties have been numerous, but nothing of a very aggravated nature has occurred. Marriages and births transpire uninterruptedly, and quadruply surpass the instances of dangerous disease and death.

Probably there never was a period when our people, even leading politicians, said less about political matters than now. No interest is manifested in the Presidential election; no special organization of parties for the canvass has taken place; the party presses are apathetic, and all the other wires seem to be rusty and otherwise out of repair.

In Sacramento, Stockton and other prominent cities, large meetings have been held to indorse the proceedings of, and sympathize with, the people's reform organization of San Francisco; and in the mines and mountain villages the same enthusiasm prevails.

FROM PANAMA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

As to-morrow will be the Fourth, and all hands are invited to celebrate the day on board the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, I judge it wise to write you beforehand lest the *Sonora* should arrive and catch us napping.

The wet season, which was rather slow at commencing, has taken a full benefit of late and we have had rain in torrents, making a shower bath of almost every house in town; so much so in fact that a berth under the piazza within the square is about as comfortable as one's own bedroom.

The only exciting topic of conversation here, continues to be the events of the 15th April, and the probable results. The Executive at Bogota writes to the Governor, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, blaming him and the authorities for their conduct on that occasion, and this too solely on the contents of the Governor's own letter, which was of course as favorable as possible for himself. I think the authorities here will catch fits from Bogota when the true story gets there. Already the Executive has applied to the Senate now in Special Session, for power to suspend the Governor and other officials here, and have them taken up to Bogota for trial, as well as for authority to send down a special Commissioner and Judges to investigate the affair and see to what extent the people here and the State Treasury are liable for the claims that are to be made against their Government.

Commissioner Corwine has been working like a good fellow ever since he got here, and from what I can learn he has had such an amount of testimony handed in to him as leaves not the shadow of a doubt as to the guilt of the Panama niggers and many of the authorities and the innocence of the passengers in that fatal affray. Mr. Corwine and his report will probably go to Washington next steamer; the latter cannot avoid being full of interest, and will I hope be published in the United States. Of course Mr. Corwine's views are not made public yet, but I judge that his report will be such as will force our Government to come down like a "thousand of bricks" on this country. The fact is, this State is a humbug and never should have been formed, for the simple fact that it does not possess the power of self-government, and the sooner the Isthmus passes into the hands of a people able to govern it the better.

General Herran, Minister to Washington from this Government, has just arrived from Costa Rica this morning; he goes straight on to the United States to-morrow, per the *George Law*, to see what terms he can come to with our Government respecting the reclamations that are likely to be made on New-Granada.

He appears to view the murder of our countrymen as a horrid outrage on the part of the semi-barbarians here.

The Bogota correspondent of the *Star and Herald* writes as follows on the subject:

"You will regret to learn that our Minister here, Hon. J. B. Bowlin, has been suffering severely from illness; he is now rather better, and out of danger. I learn that Mr. Bowlin has yet taken no steps relative to the massacre, as he is waiting for official advice relative thereto; it is to be hoped, however, that the United States will not wait to communicate with Bogota, until she has first severely punished the barbarians who perpetrated the murders and robberies. There will be plenty of time for negotiations afterwards. Besides, at the rate the mails travel up here from the Atlantic shores, it would require about three months to exchange the first letter on the subject between Washington and Bogota."

Alluding to the *Star and Herald*, I send you the steamer's edition of that paper, which contains some interesting correspondence respecting the doings of Capt. Boutwell, of the U. S. Sloop-of-War *John Adams*, at the Feejee Islands, some months ago.

The same paper learns from Commodore Watkins, of the P. M. S. Co.'s steamship *Golden Age*, that several of the officers of the revolutionary party, who were kept as prisoners in the Castle at Acapulco, were discovered in an attempt to escape from their confinement, plunder the city and get up a revolution, on the 10th of June. They had been tried for the offence prior to the sailing of the *Golden Age* from that port, and were all (some fifteen in number) sentenced to be shot on the 13th ult.

I also clip the latest Australian news to the 28th March, and Southern news from the same paper, which I inclose, as well as a highly interesting report from Costa Rica, respecting a revolution, &c., there, which, however, I scarcely think reliable.

The steamer *George Law* brought out a full supply of naval stores for the *St. Mary's*, which were received on board that ship the day after the arrival of the *Law* at Aspinwall per Panama Railroad. This is as it ought to be, and certainly looks much more sensible than ordering the vessel to Valparaiso to receive old provisions from the store ship there. If economy, convenience and a general benefit were studied, the Department would establish a dépôt for the fleet at this point as in every respect more suitable than Valparaiso. The *St. Mary's* has been here now nearly three months—has not had a solitary new case on her sick list—a strong proof of the healthiness of our harbor.

HASTA LLUEGO.

Progress of the United States Commissioner.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

We are gratified to be able to announce that the United States Commissioner, Amos B. Corwine, Esq., is almost through with his labors, and to learn that, after the most scrutinizing investigation and unremitting exertions, he has placed himself in possession of such an amount of evidence respecting the outrages committed on our countrymen here on the 15th April last, as proves most fully that the natives and authorities of this place are alone to blame for that horrible massacre.

We have no doubt the Commissioner's report will be received and perused with the deepest interest in the United States, and will, at once induce that Government to seek immediate indemnity and satisfaction for the barbarous occurrences of that fatal day. Mr. Corwine will probably proceed to Washington by the next or succeeding steamer.

Events in Panama after the Massacre—Interesting Events.

PANAMA, May 29, 1856.

I shall send you by the *Golden Gate* full files of Australia papers up to the 29th of February; also, South American papers of late date.

In regard to the excitement against the Americans, I will say: On the evening of the 21st instant a report got started in town that the *Sierra Nevada* had arrived in the Bay of Panama, and had on board five hundred and fifty fillibusters; in a few moments eight hundred armed Negroes were at the call of the Governor Fabrega, to pitch into them and the Americans generally. The Plaza Santa Ana (the rendezvous of the Negroes who murdered and robbed the Americans on the night of April 15) was covered with Negroes anxious for an excuse to pitch into the few Americans in Panama and rob them before assistance could be rendered from the *St. Mary's*. Fortunately we had a few Americans who had some influence over the natives, and through their exertions a repetition of the massacre of April 15 was prevented. Things were quieted down the next day by an article in the *Star and Herald* which stated that the *St. Mary's* would not allow fillibusters to land, and so we kept quiet until Sunday.

On Sunday evening, a crowd of sailors and firemen (discharged by Consul Ward from the *Uncle Sam*) were going through the streets creating a great disturbance, and exciting the natives. About nine o'clock in the evening one of the coal-passers (very drunk) of the *Cortes* went in a drinking-house on Main-street, called "The Shades," and called for "a cock tail," which the barkeeper refused to give him, seeing that he was drunk and likely to create a disturbance; upon which the coal-passer pulled out a Colt's revolver and snapped three barrels at the barkeeper. Just as he let his hand drop down the pistol went off and the ball went through the floor.

In a moment the streets of Panama were crowded with Natives, "armed for strife," a report having got in circulation that an American had shot a Native. The coal-passer ran instantly for the Plaza, still holding his pistol in his hand, and bidding the Police defiance. The French Consul, anxious to quiet the excitement, ran in to close with him, and after a severe struggle (in which the coal passer shot off his pistol at the Consul) he succeeded in throwing down the drunken fellow and taking away his pistol; he was then arrested and locked up. The excitement was so great that the American Consul threw up three rockets, (the signal for the *St. Mary's* to land her marines,) and in twelve minutes Capt. Bailey had his boats, armed and manned, at the beach—ready to protect the lives of the Americans; the troops, however, did not land, and after the excitement wore off Capt. Bailey returned to his ship. Thus passed Sunday night.

On Monday, all day, things were quiet, although every American in Panama was aware that there was an organized troop of eight hundred Natives, well armed and having plenty of ammunition, outside the walls, in the "Cienega," around the Plaza de Santa Ana, and the Plaza San José.

On Monday night, at about 8 o'clock, the place was again thrown into a state of excitement from a report which got started that an American had shot a native on the "Calle de Real," a street outside the walls, formerly called by the Americans the Cruces road. Muskets, machetes, paving stones, etc., were in demand among the natives. It turned out that there had been a fight between two Panamenos, by the names of Jose Maria Pardos and Mariano Leon, in which the former had split open the head of the latter with a machete. They had long been enemies, owing to a dispute about the boundary line between their ranches, which join each other. Pardos is a white man and is much respected, while Leon is a negro of very violent temper. It is said that Leon made the attack upon Pardos; but as this is only a street rumor, I advise you not to rely much upon the truth of it. What the next programme will be, I cannot tell.

The Governor, Fabrega, has issued circulars to all the Consuls, requesting them to disarm the foreigners. I inclose you copies of the *Star and Herald*, containing full accounts of this arrangement.

There is a great and growing prejudice existing against the Americans here, and many of them with families will leave (on that account) in the first steamer for New-York.

Secretary Marcy seems to have but little "mercy" upon us Americans who are compelled to remain here, and were it not for the *St. Mary's*, which accidentally came in for orders, (no thanks to him,) we should be perfectly unprotected. If Gen. Jackson was now alive, and President, we think the Americans would not now be compelled to take their families out of town for want of that protection which every citizen of the United States has a right to expect from his Government. It is now forty-five days since so many of our countrymen were massacred in cold blood, and not a thing has arrived yet to protect us against the renewal of those outrages which took place on the night of April 15th, and were it not for the fact of the *St. Mary's* having accidentally happened in here, we should be perfectly unprotected.

We see in the New-York papers that the *Fulton* had been ordered to Aspinwall to protect us. What is the *Fulton?* The smallest ship belonging to the United States Navy. As an American, I feel ashamed of my country's being disgraced by such leaders. Let Mr. Marcy send us protection for our lives and property, or let us invite protection ourselves. H.

IMPORTANT FROM COSTA RICA.

We have dates from Costa Rica to June 12.

The cholera was fast disappearing from the country.

A very strong revolution had broken out against the Government, and there appeared a probability that President Mora would be taken out and shot by the insurgents. The revolution has been brought about by a party of the Costa Ricans who were opposed to the invasion of Nicaragua by the Mora army.

Business was entirely at a stand still at Punta Arenas, provisions scarce and high, and the prospects very poor.

A British vessel of war is in port.

By the same arrival we learn that the 2,000 troops which left Guatemala to invade Walker, had been prevented from crossing the territory of Salvador, the latter State being opposed to the invasion. The impression of our informant is that Walker purposes making an early attack on Costa Rica, and that he will succeed, having a very strong force at present. His head-quarters now is Virgin Bay.

IMPORTANT FROM BOGOTA.

Governor Fabrega to be Suspended and Tried by the Supreme Court at Bogota, as well as the other Parties Implicated with him in the Massacre of the 15th April last.

From a letter received by the *Panameno*, from a most reliable correspondent, dated Bogota, June 6, 1856, we take the following important information:

Yesterday both Camaras closed their extraordinary sessions; but they were immediately convoked again by the Executive Power, for the following objects: The establishment of an armed force, fiscal arbitrators, law of Commerce, Importation, Exportation, Transit and Deposit, and the law of Election.

I think this session will last over fifteen days. If the law of armed force is sanctioned, which is for 500 men, a hundred will undoubtedly be sent to Panama, in order to prevent occurrences such as that of the 15th of April. The Federal Constitution, simply as a project, obtained in the Senate four-fifths of the votes in its favor, but did not succeed so well in the House of Representatives; it is sure, however, to succeed in the next Congress.

The Executive power has this day passed a law creating Antioquia into a Federal State on the same basis as that of Panama.

Great sensation has been produced here by the occurrences at Panama on the 15th of April, and here generally, blame is attributed to the authorities of the State, who being able to avail themselves of the law, omitted to arrest, as we are told, until the succeeding day, the persons engaged in the robbery when it was their duty to have stopped them at once.

These excesses tarnish the conduct of the greater portion of the Panamenos. It is said that up to the present time the reclamations amount to half a million of dollars.

The Executive Power, on account of the acts of 15th of April, has solicited from the Congress the power to suspend and bring to judgment before the Supreme Court, the Governor of the State of Panama and some others.

It is said that a Commissioner will be sent from Bogota to Panama to examine minutely into the affair.

The *Panameno* states that the United States Minister at Bogota was preparing to come here in accordance with instructions from his Government. This is not correct as he had not received any instructions from his Government at the time the mail left, nor could he for two or three weeks, or perhaps a month afterwards.

On the 31st May the project of the "Constitution for the Columbian Federation" was signed, in which is granted the guarantee that no Columbian can be made prisoner, arrested or confined, unless for a criminal offence, which was approved in Congress by 48 votes against 23.

CHILI.

Business in Valparaiso is reported as small and unsatisfactory. Importations were very heavy and sales limited. The following are the quotations of exports: Silver, in bars, ℔ mark, $10 31; copper, ℔ ql., $21 50; Saltpetre, $2 50; Tin, $19; Hides, $18 15; Cocoa, $8 50; Chili Guano, ℔ ton, $15@$18; Saltpetre, ℔ ql., $2 27; Flour, $11 00; Wheat, ℔ fanega, $5.

FREIGHTS.

To Havre	115 francs.
To Liverpool	£4
To Swansea	£4 10s.

An action has been brought against the editor of the *Mercurio* for libel, by the Fiscal of Valparaiso; the jury decided in favor of the defendant.

Congress was to open at Santiago on the first of June.

The treaty of friendship and free commerce between the Argentine Republic and Chili was concluded and promulgated on the 30th April.

There were on the 1st May upwards of $18,000,000 merchandise in the Custom-House stores at Valparaiso.

Among the passengers from Valparaiso is Mr. Green, bearer of dispatches to Washington from Mr. Starkweather, United States Minister to Chili. These dispatches, we learn, include the treaty of friendship, navigation, commerce and extradition between Chili and the United States, and which is likely to meet with full approbation from both Governments.

During the fortnight preceding the 1st June thirteen cargoes from Europe and one from China had arrived.

Mining industry continues prosperous, particularly the copper department, which is daily increasing.

From *El Mercurio*, of May 31, we learn that the work on the railroad line between Santiago and Maipo was to be commenced June 4. The house of Thos. Bailey & Co. have established a line of clippers from Havre to Valparaiso and Callao.

The *Mercurio*, speaking of the President's message and the opening session of Congress, says:

The nation demands the abolishment of the monopoly of tobacco, the reformation of the municipal laws granting more extensive powers to the local government; the law on popular education, and other economical measures; but fortunately no political question likely to endanger our repose is in discussion.

A popular library is shortly to be installed, and a primary day school and an evening adult school to be opened in Santiago, under Government sanction.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.

El Mexicano, of Valparaiso, says both republics are quiet, although the first daily presents a more threatening aspect. The National Convention continues discussing the Constitution, and rendering itself more unpopular every day. Commerce suffers severe embarrassments from the want of bills of exchange on Europe, caused by the Provisory Government's deposits of cash in case the impending revolution to overthrow it should break forth.

The yellow fever was decreasing in Lima.

Discontent is general, and rendered more open everywhere by the scarcity of food which prevails throughout the Republic.

No event worthy of mention had occurred in Bolivia.

The commercial movement in Tacna during this fortnight has not been as extensive as that which took place during the former one. The fever, which still prevails in the interior, has deterred many merchants from visiting the fair of Vilque.

LATER FROM OREGON.

The Indian Difficulties—The Territorial Election.

Since our last dates, 28th May, the Territorial election has principally occupied public attention; and, though it transpired several days previous to the departure of the steamer, we are unable to discover, from the returns given, what the result has been. As far as we can judge, however, the opposition to the Democracy have a majority in the Legislature, while the county offices are about equally distributed between all parties. The location of the seat of Government was one of the issues presented, and Portland, Salem, Eola, Corvallis and Eugene City were the points designated, but which received a majority of votes, we are not informed. The proposition to call a constitutional convention was defeated by 49 votes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—It seems that Indian disturbances have ceased, but further outrages are anticipated. The Portland *Standard*, of June 5, has received news from Col. Wright's command in North Oregon. He was still on Naches river, where he had constructed a fort and was building a bridge. He had communicated with Kamiakin; had demanded the surrender of the property stolen from the volunteers, and the surrender of the murderers of Bolon and other whites. Kamiakin had refused to treat, except on condition that the whites should abandon the possession of the country east of the Cascades. He said he was going to visit Looking-Glass, and if he wished him to make peace he then should be compelled to do so, as he was satisfied that he could not, with his warriors alone, contend successfully with the whites. But, if Looking-Glass would back him up, he should continue the war."

The Oregon *Argus* learns that the Clackamas volunteers have all returned, and that the Linn County company will remain to guard the passes leading into the Willamette valley from the east side of the Cascade mountains.

The Oregon *Times* of the 7th, says:

"Rumors are rife that the Indians intend to get in the rear of Col. Wright, and cut off his communication with the Dalles, and then come in and take that point. The people of the Dalles are making due arrangements for defence in case of an attack.

There are hostile Indians in the vicinity of the mouth of Wind river, near Wind mountain, on the *Columbia river, between* the Dalles and the Cascades. The Indians had shot stock while the settlers were taking their stock from a boat. Moccasin tracks, as well as fresh horse tracks, were discovered near by. The steamer *Mary* was to take a force of volunteers and regulars up to that point.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

From the Aspinwall Courier, June 24.

The Melbourne *Herald* of April 4, yesterday afternoon, enables us to obtain a considerable insight into the manner in which the Government and commercial matters are working there.

There is a manifest feeling of independence and self reliance on the part of both the people and their rulers, which strongly betokens an early commencement of a separate national existence for this—continent, as it really is. It is true they have now almost everything but the name to make them wholly independent; but they are evidently not yet settled, nor do they seem likely to be until that, too, is attained.

A Committee of the Legislative Council, upon the construction of railroads in the colony, reported on the 19th of March, that the contracts should be opened to public competition—contracts to be called for by advertisement in both the Colony and European journals. None to be less than ten miles in extent, including all kinds of work necessary upon it, even bridges, viaducts and stations, excepting when these latter may cost more than £10,000—then they shall be contracted for separately; and that not less than fifty miles of the main lines shall be finished within the first year.

The agricultural interest in all South Australia is represented to be flourishing, and Victoria is still doing her part in developing her mineral resources, which are continually presenting new wonders.

The *Herald* gives an account of a cricket match which took place on the 27th and 28th of March, between some of the residents of Sydney and some of those of Melbourne, the former of whom were native Australian, and the latter Brittons by birth. The papers lay great stress upon the triumph of the former, because they say the present generation of young Australia has been considered degenerate.

Lola Montes is noted as still creating considerable excitement in some of the interior towns. She and her *attachés* have a peculiar way of arranging their intercourse with the public. When she is in the humor she attacks and defies anything in her way—and, when a liberal fit is on, she entertains any number that may be presented. A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from an interior town, where Mme. Lola was playing, says that indisposition having prevented her appearance one evening, Mr. Folland, her right hand man (whom many of our readers will remember on the Isthmus) apologized, and, having encountered some difficulty in appeasing the audience, to one fellow who queried what he should do, as he had come fifty miles to see Mrs. Lola, he replied, "I shall be happy to see you at the bar," whereupon about 150 persons availed themselves of the invitation, and thus received a *quid pro quo* in lieu of the entertainment that had been promised them.

The papers still complain most bitterly of the irregularity of the mail communication with Great Britain, the length of time consumed in the transmission, and the terrible gap of one hundred and twelve days, which had just been closed by the receipt, that day, of news ninety days old.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates to the 24th, two weeks later.

THE KING TO BE MARRIED.—In the House of Nobles, on the 19th, Prince Kamehameha declared himself the bearer of a message from His Majesty, announcing his intention to unite himself in a marriage with Emma, the daughter of Dr. T. C. B. Rooke, and grand-daughter of the late John Young, Esq. It was resolved that the House respectfully express its thanks to the King for his gracious message, and for his concern for the best interests of his crown and people. It was also resolved that this House depute His Royal Highness Prince Kamehameha to convey to the King the preceding resolution, and assure His Majesty that the announcement contained in his message is highly agreeable to this House, and that they view the event as one of great importance to the nation.

THE LITERATURE OF THE ISLANDS.

The *Bulletin* has received the first three numbers of *Ka Hae Hawaii*, a weekly journal, printed in the native language, at Honolulu. The typographical appearance is very neat, and the text appears to be made up principally of a's, e's and i's. The motto is "Ala mau ke ea, o ka aina I ko Pono," which noble sentiment we fully indorse. This publication of a journal, in their own language, is a promising sign of the progress of the Hawaiian race.

The following extract from the leader of the paper before us will show its political character:

KA UALA IAPANA.

He ua'a hou keia ma Europa a me Amerika Huipuia, Ua hoao ia o kekahi poe mahiai naauao ma Farani, Beretania, a me Amerika, i keia mau makahiki i hala iho nei, a ua maopopo ke ano o keia uala maikai.

Eia no, he mea ulu doke, a nui no ka hua, ua komo loa iloko o ka honua, hookahi, kapuai a elua kapuai paha ka loihi, 2 paona a 3 paona ke kaumaha o kekahi uala. Hoko o na malama elima a eono paha, ua oo; a ina e waiho ia iloko o ka honua i hookahi makahiki a elua paha makahiki, e ulu no a maikai no hoi. Ina e waiho ka uala ma ka hale i ka makahiki hookahi, aole pau ka maikai; a ina e lawe no hoi ma ka moku, eono mahina a ewalu mahina paha, maikai no. aole pala, maikai maoli no.

California Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

We have to report an almost unprecedentedly dull state of trade. The excitements ruling in this city for the past thirty days have caused people to hesitate in all operations.

BREADSTUFFS are lower, and the market in a much more unsettled state than at our last advices. Considerable flour has come forward from Oregon, and with very light demand, parcels of domestic have been sold at $10@$10 50 ℔ bbl., and Gallego at $14 50. At the close there is a movement on foot for further shipments to Australia, and prices are somewhat firmer; but with the harvest now near at hand, it will be difficult to maintain high rates, and without further heavy purchases on account of the speculators, prices must rapidly give way for all our domestic product.

COFFEE—Is quiet but firm at 13c. for Rio, 14c. for Manilla, and 14c.@15c. for Java.

COALS—Are very unsettled. On receipt of last advices from New-York, some parcels of Lackawana were received, and $17@$18 were the best offers made. Welsh and Scotch are worth $20@$21; Sydney $16, and Cumberland in casks $24. Shipments hither must cease, or the heavy supplies now held here will be thrown on the market, and rates will run ruinously low. Stocks here now full 30,000 tons, with 13,000 to 15,000 tons on the way.

CANDLES—Are dull and heavy at 26c.@28c. for adamantines and 40c. for sperm. Stocks now in hand are about 60,000 boxes, or full 6 months supply, and shipments yet heavy.

COTTON DOMESTICS—Have been inquired for. Sales of Drills and Sheetings have been made at 8¾c.@8½c. This is the season when higher prices should be realized, but our supplies are so heavy (say near 5,000 bales,) and so distributed, that dealers are generally able to buy on their own terms, and rates, we fear, cannot be materially changed.

PROVISIONS—Have generally maintained their rates, but transactions are light. Pork is in good demand at $21 for Prime, $28 for Mess, and $25 for extra Clear. Hams are slow at 14c.@16c. for best Plain in brine, and 20c. for Patent Glazed. Bacon Sides more slowly at 16½c.@17½c. for extra Clear in hhds. Lard is in fair demand at 16¼c.@17½c. in kegs, and 18½c.@19c. in 10-lb. tin cans. Butter is in less demand at 42½c.@45c. for Choice, in double firkins. Cheese is very dull at 14c.@16c. Our domestic dairies are bringing in large quantities.

RICE—Has declined, and sales are slower at 5¾c.@6c. for Manilla, 6c.@6½c. for Batavia, 7c.@8c. for China, and 11c.@12c. for Carolina. Several cargoes have come in from China and Manilla, and there is a fleet of vessels yet on the way, mostly from Hong Kong.

TEAS—Of all grades are in excessive supply, and remunerative rates are not looked for.

SUGARS—Refined are in good request, and firm at 12½c. for bbls., and 13c. for hf. bbls. Raws are less firm; New-Orleans, at 10½c.@11c.; China in full supply, at 8½c. for No. 1; Batavia No. 1, 8c.@8½c.; Manilla No. 1, at 7½c. Stocks ample.

SPIRITS—American Whisky and Brandy have receded to such low rates as to attract the attention of speculators, and are inquired for at 45c.@47½c. for Whisky, and 60c.@65c. for Brandy in ¼ bbs.; Claret Wine in full supply, at $6 50.

SUNDRIES—Beans have been received in large parcels, and are dull, at 3c. for Chili, and 10 for American white. Dried Apples are abundant at 9½c.@10c. in half bbls. and kegs. Raisins would sell quickly, at $5 25@$5 50 per box for choice Layers. Nails are still lower, and sales are hard to make at 4½c. per keg, 90 and 60 days. There are enough Nails now here, and on the way, to last this country eighteen months.

NAVAL STORES—Are in good supply, and sales are made with difficulty. Spirits Turpentine is saleable, at 90c. in 5 gal. cans. Stocks accumulating.

EXCHANGE—Unaltered. Mexican Dollars 12 per cent. prem., and hard to find. Doubloons are easy. [illegible] Gold Dust declining, and our miners [illegible]

No Vessels sailing.

FROM HAVANA.

Return of the United States Consul—The Spanish Naval Forces Retire from Vera Cruz.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

The veteran, William H. Robertson, who has been for some years discharging the duties of the United States Consulate at Havana, left this on the *Quaker City* for Mobile on the 6th inst. Mr. Thomas Savage, Vice-Consul of the United States at Havana, has been recognized as such by General Concha, and remains in charge of the office until the arrival of the new appointment from Mississippi or the return of Mr. Robertson.

On the 3d inst. we received the gratifying intelligence from Vera Cruz that the war-fog had been dispersed by the sun-light of reason, and a little honest discretion on the part of the new Spanish Minister, who declined being godfather to the iniquities of his predecessor—whereby sundry factitious vouchers of schedules, prepared and inured for *individual benefit*, are to be thrown out from the claims, and the obstacles are removed which tended to antagonistic and inharmonious feelings and relations. The Spanish naval forces at Vera Cruz have been ordered to retire upon Havana, where they will have leisure to rest while our chiefs are concocting other more useful service, possibly. We have a balloon-man lost in the skies or the sea since the 29th ultimo. He left the coast of Cuba, near Mariel, 48 miles west, with a course north of west; at 8¼ o'clock P. M. last seen by fishermen in that vicinity. He made his ascension from the "Campo Marti," at 7½ same evening. We cannot find reasonable hope for his safety. Our health is a delicate subject; but, judging from my own associations and experience of past years, I do not find cause for alarm for those who may have duties to perform here, while I should not invite the unacclimated to *visit us*, or any other Southern city, at this season.

From Our South American Squadron.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

U. S. FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH, OFF MONTEVIDEO, }
Wednesday, April 30, 1856. }

What with Commodore Salter's waiting to know the disposition that would be made of him as a retired captain, and also the waiting for the arrival of stores, our storehouse being empty, this ship has had a sad time of it. With the exception of two short cruises at sea we lay near nine months in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, till at last the appearance of an epidemic in the ship drove us to sea. The truth is we just escaped having the yellow fever—thanks to a kind Providence that saved us. The epidemic was known in Rio as the Polka fever, and generally proves the precursor of "yellow jack." It was a very ugly customer, any how, and the name by which it was generally known among us, viz.: "break-bone fever," is very significant of what it seemed to do to the poor fellow who was so unfortunate as to be attacked by it. It proved fatal in no case. Well, this *avant courrier* of "yellow jack," having given us notice to quit, we got our anchor early in the morning of March 31, and put to sea, dropping our anchor off Montevideo during the night of the 10th inst. Immediately on our arrival we were put in quarantine, and have remained in that condition to the present writing, though *pratique* is expected to-day.

Before Commodore Salter received notice that he was detached from the command, dispatches were received addressed to Commodore Mercer; so we had a pair of Commodores for a few days, till the British mail steamer arrived and brought documents that straightened everything. To see an old Commodore have applied to himself that arbitrary power which it has been his pleasure to inflict on others, is quite refreshing, particularly to a person who has had his nose held to the grind-stone for a couple of years or so. It is expected Commodore Salter and *suite* will leave here for Rio de Janeiro in the *Camilla* steamer, on the 5th proximo, and that from there he will find his way to the United States by a sailing vessel.

The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander Lynch, is taking provisions, and will sail in a day or two for Rio de Janeiro.

The U. S. store-ship *Relief* arrived here from the United States, *via* Rio, on the 22d inst. She had a fine run of 42 days to Rio, and from there here in 10 days. She will give us provisions and stores in a few days, and sail for Rio about the 10th of next month.

As there has been some change in the officers of this ship since your last published list, I send the following:

Commodore—Saml. Mercer. *Commander*—Geo. F. Emmons. *Lieutenants*—C. F. M. Spotswood, W. E. Le Roy, (flag,) H. S. Newcomb, A. F. Warley, C. W. Flusser, B. E. Hand, W. P. K. Mygatt, W. P. A. Campbell. *Fleet Surgeon*—Danl. Egbert. *Purser*—Chas. Murray. *Chaplain*—Joseph Stockbridge. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—Wm. Lowber. *Assistant Surgeon*—J. P. Thorn. *Commodore's Secretary*—W. A. Ingersoll. *Marine Officer*—First Lieut. J. P. Doughty. *Gunner*—A. F. Thompson. *Carpenter*—L. Manson. *Sailmaker*—R. T. Van Voorhis. *Boatswain*—R. Whittaker.

Our quarantine having cut us off from the world, we have nothing of interest to write. It is certain that here in Uruguay all is tranquil, business as well as politics.

The American ship *Star of Hope*, from New-York, bound to San Francisco, with Government stores, put in here a few days ago. S.

Heavy Embezzlements by an Express Agent in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Republic, July 10.

Yesterday a young man who has been a long time employed by the American Express Company in this city, and heretofore considered a most respectable young man, and an able book-keeper, was arrested by Officer [illegible], charged with embezzling $2,600 from his employers. He is now in jail, having been indicted for the crime. He has acknowledged his guilt, and made restitution as far as possible. He has returned to Mr. Fargo a quantity of jewelry, diamond rings, a handsome gold watch, and a piano, worth $400, which he presented to a young lady to whom he was shortly to have been married—the value of all being nearly a thousand dollars.

The manner in which the embezzlements were accomplished, running back for some time, was in false entries. He kept two books—the one in which way-bills on freight from the east to be delivered in this city, on which charges to be collected were entered, and the other on which the way-bills of freight from the east going through the city, on which charges were to be paid, were entered. Each day, for some time past, in crediting the amount collected in this city, he has entered on his book the weight of the freight received less 825 pounds (about $10 worth,) than the actual weight, and credited the real number of pounds on the other book, reserving the $10 thus unaccounted for, to himself. As no one had anything to do with these two books but himself, and the false weight of the freight being returned to New-York, no cause for suspicion existed.

The disappearance of some money packages first aroused distrust of some one. He having occasion to go out of town, a young man by the name of Byron took charge of the two books. In looking over them, he discovered a discrepancy in one day's posting up, of $10. This was supposed to be an error in footing, but on comparing the books, it was discovered that the same error of $10 occurred for day after day, for some time back, in each day's account. Measures were immediately taken and he was arrested, as above stated. He does not acknowledge to any money packages, denying all knowledge of them.

This is one of the cases where a young man of ability, ambitious to be thought much of, anxious for display, vain of personal decoration, and striving to make as good an appearance as his fellows, has not been able to withstand the temptation of apparently safe dishonesty, when large sums of money were continually passing through his hands. How terrible is the retribution of crime, and what a warning for all young men similarly placed, whose confidence can be betrayed, in the vain hope of final escape from the penalties.

Anson G. Phelps' Will.

The time having almost arrived for the first payments to the Benevolent Societies, remembered in the will of the late Anson G. Phelps, the will is now attacked by an application for an injunction restraining the Executors from making settlement under the will. The Supreme Court has fixed Friday, for a hearing in the matter. There are twenty-five parties to the suit, with a corresponding number of the legal fraternity to back their claims.

The Wild Woman on a Legal Platform.

Cincinnati Gazette, July 11.

In the Probate Court, yesterday, an inquiry took place before Judge Burgoyne, to ascertain whether "the wild woman of the Washita Mountains," for some time past on exhibition in this city by Capt. Northcote, was a sane or insane person. She was brought into Court by Deputy Sheriff Shattuck, having walked from the jail in company with her usual attendant, a woman named Ann Walters. The "wild woman" was dressed in a loose cotton wrapper, pinned in front; a long leather strap was fastened round her waist, an end of which was held by the attendant, as she led her from place to place. The wild stare of her eyes, and an unvarying expression of subdued terror, were the most peculiar features of notice in her appearance. She is decidedly a pretty, if not a handsome woman. Though invited to sit down, she seemed disposed to remain on her feet, as near to the wall as she could get, whence she rolled the dilated pupils of her dark eyes from object to object, with an apparent apprehension for her own security. Was she a wild woman, a maniac or an actor? These were the speculations passing through the minds of a room full of spectators, including a large number of physicians, who were present under subpœna, to testify in the case.

Judge Burgoyne desired that the physicians should make such examinations as they might deem proper, in order to form an opinion as to the condition of her mind; and with this view requested that all who were not physicians should leave the room, (except reporters.) This order being carried out, Mrs. Walter was requested to state what she knew of the history of the woman.

She stated that the only knowledge she had was derived from Mr. Northcote, who said that an old Indian, in 1847, had told him there was such a person in the mountains, and that, some months since, he (Northcote) was out hunting, and at two o'clock in the morning this woman made her appearance; that he told his friends what he had seen, and that a party of eight men and thirteen dogs went in pursuit of her, and that his own dog caught her.

Q.—How did he catch her? A.—By the skins she wore on her legs.

Q.—Was any examination made to find the place of her retreat? A.—He said he discovered a cave in which there was a comfortable bed, made of leaves and grass, and outside of it he found bones, which he supposed to be those of a female.

Q.—Did he discover any implements with which he supposed her clothing was made? A.—An old piece of a knife, with which she defended herself in fighting with the dog; it was while in this contest with the dog a lasso was thrown over her.

Q.—Has she marks of any injuries on her person? A.—I did not observe any until within a day or two; she has some marks on her side, such as women who bear children have; I felt them; I did not see them.

Q.—Did you not see them when washing her? A.—No; I mostly washed her in the dark; I could manage her better in the dark; she seems to be so modest about it.

Q.—Was she modest from the beginning? A.—I learned her to be so.

Q.—Have you ever struck her? A.—Never.

Q.—Does she like music? A.—Very much.

Q.—What does she prefer to eat? A.—Nuts and vegetables. She will eat a cabbage as quick as a cow will.

It was then determined by the physicians that chloroform should be administered to her, and, while under its influence, she was examined by the medical men present; marks of vaccination were found on the left arm, and marks as of a lancet on her arm; her ears show that she has worn ear-rings; there was a scar on the line of her left brow, and on several parts of her body there were small scars; an impression seemed to prevail, during this examination, that she must at some time have been brutally treated; after the influence of the chloroform had passed away, her pulse was pronounced to be regular, and the expression of her countenance—calm, pleasant, even and sweet—that of a sane and healthy woman; while the chloroform was being administered, she exclaimed, "Oh! my!" whereupon one of the physicians remarked, "that is English at any rate."

EXAMINATION OF MEDICAL WITNESSES.

Dr. M. B. Wright examined.—The evidence was sufficient to satisfy his mind that she once occupied the relation of a mother, or had at least been pregnant. The marks on her arms would indicate that she has been bled, and her ears showed she has worn ear-rings. In a word, it was clear that once, at any rate, she was not a "wild woman." The fact that she had been found in the woods was no evidence that she was not insane; and if the proof should be that she was taken in the woods by her captor, the question would still be whether she escaped under the influence of insanity. He was inclined to the opinion that it was a case of feigned insanity.

Dr. Dandridge was of opinion from the beginning that the woman was laboring under some form of mania, which may have arisen after her confinement, although there were indications that might lead to the supposition that her actions were feigned.

Dr. Murphy inclined to the opinion that she was insane—had probably puerperal mania—that she has been a mother no doubt. On the question of insanity, however, he thought further time would be required to determine the matter, as there was now sufficient to raise a doubt on the subject. As to the story told about her being a "wild woman," it was in his mind the sheerest humbug. He thought her a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. H. Cox said that a serious shock on the nervous system caused by the loss of a child may have caused her insanity and deprived her of speech. He had no doubt she was raised in a civilized society.

Dr. [illegible] was also satisfied that she had been a cultivated woman, and the mother of children. He believed her to be now insane.

Dr. Muscroft believed she was not at all in a condition to take care of herself, but that by proper care she could recover her health to some degree.

Mr. Cox, (Prosecuting Attorney)—Do you suppose that public exhibitions are calculated to benefit her condition?

Dr. Muscroft—Decidedly calculated to injure her. The Lunatic Asylum would be the proper place for her.

Dr. Hamilton supposed the case was one more or less of feigned insanity.

Dr. Moore supposed her insane.

Dr. Langdon was satisfied she had lived in civilized life to the present time, that she had been a mother and was now insane, and that the probable cause of her insanity was her confinement, or something attendant upon it. He thought she required seclusion from the public gaze.

Ann Walters examined—Resided in Mason County, Texas; better than three months ago, Captain Northcote called on her with this female, who was only dressed in skins and had a rope round her; he stated he wished to travel with her to civilize her; [illegible] that it was not his intention to make money off her; he agreed to give witness $150 dollars a month to travel with her; but he had not paid her a cent up to this time; but defrayed her expenses; witness made up her mind, yesterday, that she was not [illegible] sane.

Q.—Why so? A.—Because when the Sheriff came she exclaimed, "Lord of mercy, what are they going to do?"

Q.—How long have you been acquainted with Northcote? A.—Well, he stopped at our house several times.

Q.—Do you know whether he is any relation to this woman? A.—No.

Q.—How has he acted towards her? A.—Very kindly.

Q.—Where does she sleep at nights? A.—At first, on the naked floor; she eats like a monkey; she is quiet at nights, but a strap is kept round her, at Mr. Northcote's request; I don't think there is any insanity about her; I began to have my doubts for several days past, as to her condition.

Q.—What first raised your suspicions? A.—Northcote's actions.

Q.—What were they? A.—Well, I saw him lying down by the side of her bed, which was spread on the floor.

Q.—How near to her? A.—Quite close; I could hear words from him; not enough to make out the meaning; I heard no word from her; I now think it is all a hoax, and they have got me into it; he has persuaded her into it by some means; at Little Rock she was exhibited at fifty cents a head; Northcote was with her in the jail, but not alone.

Q.—Do you know where he is now? A.—I do not; I wish I did, and I would bring him up to Lynch law. [Laughter.]

The witness further stated it as her opinion, that this woman had been captured by the Comanches, who had pulled out her ear-rings, and by the chief of whom she had had children, who were suddenly destroyed. She thought Northcote might have taken her on her attempt to escape from the Indians to civilization.

Dr. Williams examined: Was of opinion that the staring of this woman was not of that inquiring character which was observable in insane persons; and the change in the expression of her eyes led him to suppose a great deal of her actions were assumed.

Dr. Snyder supposed there was a derangement of the nervous system and insanity, and that it was not feigned. A severe shock may have paralyzed her system, which had not recovered the [illegible].

The Court here remarked that it was scarcely necessary to pursue the investigation. Although the whole matter might be a humbug, he would not at present dismiss this "wild woman," but would send her to the Lunatic Asylum.

On the suggestion of Mr. Cox, however, it was determined to adjourn the inquiry until Saturday, in order to give Mr. Northcote an opportunity to come in if he chose, and cross-examine the witness, or introduce testimony himself.

The wild woman was then taken to jail to await the final result.

One of the Deputy Sheriffs was dispatched in quest of Mr. Northcote during the inquiry, but he was not found—the officer stated the rumor to be that he had left for New-Orleans.

P. S. Since the above was written we learn that Charley F., who acted as janitor to the rooms in [illegible]'s Building, where she was exhibited, says, one day after the company was gone he saw the "wild woman" and the ticket-seller laughing together. When he approached to hear their conversation, the woman resumed her stare and the ticket-seller looked sheepish. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday [illegible] of every week, and contains all the news of the Day, very full and accurate Reports [illegible] of all kinds, and interesting Editorials [illegible] matter made up from the Daily. In the [illegible] it supports the Republican [illegible] FREMONT and DAYTON, as representing the principles and policy which it deems [illegible] welfare of the country. It is sent to subscribers at the following rates:

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau street.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no agents, and that we ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the royal mail steamship *Canada*, which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The European mails will close in this City at 2½ o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price 6 cents each.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, after the passage of several private bills, the bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was taken up, and after some desultory discussion, and an unsuccessful motion to adjourn, Mr. TOOMBS obtained the floor and proceeded to speak at great length, giving a history of the rise and progress of the Navy from the foundation of the Government. In the House, Mr. CLINGMAN asked that the adjournment resolution be considered, but the House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked for a further consideration of the report on the Sumner assault until Wednesday, as the majority of the Committee had some new facts affecting one of the implicated parties, but objection was made, and a motion for the previous question prevailed. Mr. EDMUNDSON then made a statement affecting himself and against the action of the Committee, and a discussion followed between Messrs. ORR and CAMPBELL; after which the House voted on the substitute of Mr. ENGLISH, that "the House declares its disapprobation," &c. It was disagreed to, 174 to 35. A vote was then had on the substitute of the minority of the Committee, that "the House has no jurisdiction," &c., and it was also rejected, 145 to 66. The majority resolution to expel BROOKS, was then voted on, and the result was, Yeas 121, Nays 95—not two-thirds, as required to carry it. Mr. BROOKS, after some opposition, spoke in his own defence, and concluded by informing the House that he had resigned his seat. The next resolution of the majority, declaring disapprobation of the conduct of EDMUNDSON and KEITT, was taken up, and pending its consideration the House adjourned.

☞ We are surcharged this morning with interesting and important news from San Francisco and Nicaragua. By the arrival of the *Orizaba* last night, from San Juan, we have intelligence from Nicaragua to the 31st ult., and one day later intelligence from San Francisco than that brought by the *George Law*, which arrived in the morning. The latter steamer brought a million more of specie than she was reported to have yesterday; a fact that shows that the action of the Vigilance Committee did not have the effect upon commercial affairs that was supposed. In fact, it will be seen by the full accounts we publish of the action of the Vigilance Committee, that it was supported by the most respectable portion of the inhabitants, and that it would have the effect to give greater confidence in the ability of the people to govern themselves and maintain public order.

The intelligence from Nicaragua is more favorable to General WALKER than any that has yet been received. He had succeeded in quelling the attempted insurrection of RIVAS, and was himself elected President by a large majority on the 24th ult. The Nicaragua route is reported in excellent condition, and the country free from sickness.

☞ The Jury in the case of HERBERT had not rendered any verdict up to the hour of our going to press. An article which we publish from the *San Francisco Bulletin* on this worthy will not be likely to create any sympathy in his behalf.

The New Kansas Bill.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The NEW-YORK TIMES in May last trusted "that such amendments as may be needed to render it perfectly just and unexceptionable will be made to the bill of Mr. DOUGLAS, and *that it may become a law.*" These amendments have been made, *more fully and satisfactorily than the* TIMES *could have expected when it penned the above approval*, and we had a right to expect that the TIMES, as an honest and consistent journal, would have adhered to its deliberately expressed opinions, and have favored the passage of the bill in its present shape.

We do not know what the *Atlas and Argus* considers "full and satisfactory" amendments to the Douglas bill concerning Kansas. We must remind that journal, however, that it can call on us for our support only when the amendments to it meet our convictions of justice and of right. We are in no wise concluded by the opinion of the *Atlas*. One thing we should have supposed that paper would have taken for granted,—namely: that no bill, and no amendment, which puts into the hands of President PIERCE the absolute control of the elections in Kansas, could possibly meet the approval of the TIMES. We regard this last bill of TOOMBS and DOUGLAS as the crown and consummation of the whole Pro-Slavery legislation in regard to Kansas,—as designed to put the finishing stroke to the work which was begun by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We have no doubt it was deliberately planned and con[illegible] against Freedom in Kansas, and that the only consideration which leads them to support it is *the absolute certainty that it will make Kansas a Slave State.* We deem it far worse than the original bill which DOUGLAS introduced,—made more plausible in some of its minor provisions, but infinitely more fatal to all hope of making Kansas a Free State, than any measure which has thus far been introduced.

While, therefore, we do "adhere to our deliberately expressed opinions" upon this subject, it is sheer hypocrisy for the *Atlas and Argus* to pretend that it had any right to expect us to favor the passage of this bill. We believe that Kansas ought to be a free State;—that it ought to be made so by an act of Congress prohibiting the existence of Slavery within its limits while it is a Territory;—and that it should never be admitted into the Union as a Slave State. We desire to see the people of the North united as one man, in resisting every effort to secure practical advantages and political power to Slavery from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise;—and if every other step is lost,—if the prohibition of Slavery cannot be restored by act of Congress,—if the border ruffians, and the Democratic Party which acts as their accomplice, succeed in fastening Slavery upon Kansas,—then we hope to see at least one branch of Congress refuse, at all hazards and to the last extremity, to permit the political power of Slavery in our Federal councils to be augmented by her admission to the Union.

Our British Relations.

We are certainly most unfortunate in our diplomatic relations with Great Britain. The settlement of our differences upon subjects of real importance is continually postponed and embarrassed by paltry controversies upon the most insignificant points. The Central American difficulty is one of real magnitude. The issues it involves are of the utmost importance to the commerce of the world, and to the independence and safety of the United States:—and the grounds of the difference which has arisen between the two Governments concerning it, are of such a nature that great ability and the utmost steadiness of temper will be required for its adjustment. Yet the negotiations upon this subject have been postponed and complicated, from time to time, by some of the paltriest squabbles that ever engaged the attention of two great nations. In the first place our Minister, Mr. BUCHANAN, saw fit to consider the offer of the British Minister to arbitrate this difference as a *joke*, and he therefore did not deem it worth his while to report it to his Government at Washington. Then Mr. CRAMPTON, with equal stolidity, neglected to read enough of his dispatches to become possessed of their purport. Both nations being thus placed in a *false* position by their respective Ministers, the enlistment question next intervened, and was managed by our Government in such a way as to involve the largest possible amount of irritation to England, with the least possible advantage to ourselves. Instead of acting upon it promptly, and in such a way as to keep the whole question within personal limits, it was made the subject of a correspondence so conducted and protracted as to make it a point of honor for the English Government to sustain its Minister. Fortunately, this perplexing and menacing dispute is also settled,—settled amicably, we are free to say, only in consequence of the magnanimous and manly temper in which it was met by the English Government and the English people. We have not the slightest disposition to exult over the sacrifice of pride which the British Government felt constrained to make. We regard its conduct in the adjustment of this irritating dispute, with feelings of admiration,—as a noble sacrifice, by a great and powerful nation, to the interests of peace and the welfare of humanity. Our only apprehension is that in this rivalry of common sense,—in this high-toned magnanimity by which small prejudices and petty feelings are surrendered to great interests and high considerations of the general good,—England is to have the field alone. The conduct of Mr. DALLAS, in giving his official countenance to the attempt of an American to present himself at the Queen's levee without the costume which had been prescribed, is utterly unworthy of his position and character, and seems all the worse by reason of its contrast with the manly letter in which Lord CLARENDON had just apprised him of the readiness of the Ministry to open negotiations with him, in spite of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, upon the Central American dispute. Mr. DALLAS should have advised Professor MAHAN, when apprised of the objections to his dress, to go and change it. By walking off with him, he gave a semi-official sanction to his demand of admission upon his own terms. We are not in the least surprised at the anger of the London press, nor at the vehemence with which that anger is expressed:—nor are we surprised that Mr. DALLAS himself should have become on reflection heartily ashamed of his part in the transaction, and have made explanations of it in his dispatches home.

We hope that these miserable and discreditable little controversies are now over, and that the earnest attention of the people and Governments of the two countries will be directed to the amicable adjustment of the Central American controversy. The subject is one of vast importance to both countries; and, if it is to be discussed in the heat of passion, or under the influence of resentments stimulated by other causes, we may well despair of a pacific solution. For the dispute itself is large enough to fight about. It is no mere question of etiquette or of national pride. Great and substantial interests of Commerce and Dominion, are involved in it. To us it is a question of national integrity:—to England one of Commercial and imperial supremacy. Such a question ought not to be discussed under the influence of any motives [illegible] and weightier than the issues it involves. The controversy turns upon the interpretation of the treaty made in 1850 under a [illegible]. The paramount object of that treaty was to secure the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama,—so that the Canals or Railroads by which that Isthmus may hereafter be traversed, may not be subject to seizure or control by any great Power, but may, under all circumstances of Peace or War, be free and open to the Commerce of the world. This was the great end which both nations had in view, and for securing which the Treaty of 1850 was made. To the United States the object was one of paramount importance,—as in the absence of such security, in case of war the passage of the Isthmus might be forbidden to us by a hostile power strong enough to seize it, and our Pacific possessions thus cut off. To England, it was equally important that she should never be excluded from its passage. Under this predominant and controlling motive, therefore,—namely, *to secure the permanent and complete neutrality of the Isthmus*,—the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, was concluded with these provisions:

> "Neither party will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the contemplated canal.
>
> Neither will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same or the vicinity thereof.
>
> Neither will occupy, *or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise* any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast or any part of Central America.
>
> Neither will use any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, *for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying or colonizing* Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same.
>
> Neither will take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or people through whose territory the Canal may pass *for the purpose of acquiring or holding*, directly or indirectly, for its own citizens or subjects, any unequal rights or advantages of commerce or navigation."

These are the provisions of the Treaty. They declare that neither party will occupy, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion: and that neither will use any protection for the purpose of occupying or colonizing, any part of the territory which the Treaty was intended to cover. The purpose of the Treaty is apparent from its language. Under its stipulations the United States insists that Great Britain is bound to *withdraw* her authority from the Mosquito coast, from the Bay Islands and from other parts of Central America. The British Government refuses to do so,—upon the ground that *the stipulations of the Treaty were prospective in their operation*:—that they preclude her from *hereafter* colonizing, occupying and exercising dominion over the territories to which it relates,—but do not require her to *relinquish* dominion already acquired. This difference is very serious. We do not propose now to enter at all into the merits of the case on either side. Our present purpose is merely to insist that the controversy must be adjusted *in conformity with the original and paramount object of the Treaty*:—that any adjustment of it which will secure that,—namely, the perfect and perpetual neutrality of the Isthmus,—should be acceptable to both nations:—and that no adjustment which does not secure that great end, can possibly receive the assent of the United States. If the position held by Great Britain in that region,—if her possession of the Bay Islands and her protectorate of the Mosquito Coast,—are incompatible with the neutrality of the Isthmus, then Great Britain cannot in good faith claim,—nor can the United States with safety concede,—that this position should be maintained. And the People of both countries are interested alike in settling the controversy upon this basis. The eighth article of the Treaty sets forth, in these strong terms, the great object which it had in view:

> "The parties declare that, besides the particular purpose of the treaty before stated, they have *the further and broader object to establish a general principle;* and so they agree to *extend their protection*, by treaty stipulation, *to any other practicable communications*, whether by canal or railway, *across the Isthmus*, and especially to those contemplated to be made by the ways of Tehuantepec and Panama."

This language leaves no room for dispute as to the intent and object of the treaty. If the two nations were sincere in this solemn protestation of their motives, and if they are still inclined to give them full and fair effect, there cannot be any insurmountable obstacle in the way of an adjustment. Let *the common object* of the two nations be kept steadily in view, and with due discretion and judgment the means of attaining it will be found.

Upon our part, we confess, the new negotiations open under great disadvantages. The minor differences which have engaged attention have been settled in our favor: but we have purchased these advantages at too dear a rate. We have touched the pride and irritated the feelings of the British people. We have impressed upon them the conviction that we are exacting in our demands, overbearing in our temper, rash and rude in our manners and insincere in our professions. Our recognition of WALKER's piratical authority strengthens their distrust of our good faith in regard to Central American affairs. The adoption of the policy of the Ostend manifesto, and the nomination of its author for the Presidency, revive their old suspicions of our designs upon Cuba. Our Minister, upon the heels of all this, at a moment when, above all others, it was important that all occasion of personal irritation should be avoided, makes an ostentatious show of official displeasure at an event which did not call for any official action whatever, and feeds anew the flame of popular excitement in England upon American affairs. Under these untoward circumstances we fear that the renewal of negotiations upon this subject will not be in a mood to promise success. We cannot help believing that it would be far wiser to act upon a recent suggestion of the London *Times*, and commit this whole matter to Special Ambassadors, selected for their practical ability, large experience, and entire freedom from committals upon this subject. We are confident that if [illegible] on the part of England [illegible] American of similar [illegible] with a view to the effectual attainment of the grand object of [illegible] there could be no doubt of their ability to reach a prompt and satisfactory solution. But if the negotiation is to be thrown into the seething caldron of politics, and to be carried on under the excitements to which the people of both countries are subject, no very confident expectation of a peaceful issue can be entertained.

Resignation of Brooks.

It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches from Washington that Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS is no longer a member of Congress. He resigned his seat yesterday, after the vote for his expulsion, by a decided majority, though short of two-thirds had been taken. He addressed a short speech to the House and to the galleries, in which he bullied all those who had voted against him, and defended himself after the same fashion in which he expressed himself when on trial. His language or conduct were not calculated to cause any regret at the expression of the sense of his compeers.

Personal.

We learn that Senator SUMNER is at present at Cape May, where he arrived on Saturday night. He is staying at a private house, and is slowly recovering from the effects of his wounds.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—5 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the House on the Sumner Assault.

Resignation of Brooks—His Speech.

Disagreement of the Jury in the Herbert Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

BROOKS realized the general anticipation to-day, by resigning his seat, after a decided majority had voted for his expulsion.

His speech was a remarkable exhibition. He again announced his readiness to repeat the assault on a similar provocation. He criticized several of the speeches against him with excited and nervous severity. He vituperated PENNINGTON especially, without giving any reason therefor; laughed at WOODRUFF for refusing to recognise the bloody code, and sought credit for not initiating a revolution—assuming it as an admitted fact that if he would consent strike the first blow, the revolution would certainly follow.

In conclusion, he returned his heartfelt thanks to the "noble-hearted Northern Democrats," and to JOHN SCOTT HARRISON by name, for having sustained him in this trying ordeal.

The speech throughout was in bad taste, and calculated to react upon him severely.

The opinion prevails here that BROOKS will not be permitted to resume his seat in this Congress, even if reelected.

Mr. CAMPBELL's closing speech, to day, was bold and effective. In reply to Mr. CLINGMAN he remarked: "I have said as much in condemnation of Slavery as Mr. SUMNER;—now what are you going to make of it?"

The probability is, that to-morrow the pending resolution for the censure of KEITT and EDMUNDSON will be so amended as to leave out the latter. In that shape it will pass.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad finally agreed, to-day, to report a bill in a day or two, of a character likely to receive the immediate and favorable consideration of the House.

BROOKS' boast of his assumed power to excite an instant revolution, and his close, were applauded by the galleries. S.

Disagreement of the Jury in the Herbert Case.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

The Jury in the Herbert case have been out and unable to agree since Saturday afternoon. It is understood that they stand ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Senate passed several private bills.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The bill amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy was taken up.

After a desultory discussion on sundry amendments an unsuccessful motion was made, at 4 o'clock, to adjourn.

Mr. TOOMBS obtained the floor, saying, as the Senate was anxious to discuss the question now he would give his views at large.

Mr. HUNTER—Will the Senator yield for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. TOOMBS—No, Sir. The Senate has just refused to adjourn. I intend to speak on the subject, and when Senators get tired of hearing me they can go home. I hope, however, that the reporters will keep their seats, for my speech is intended as much for the country as for the Senate. After I have spoken three or four hours the Senator from Virginia can make a motion to adjourn if he chooses.

Mr. TOOMBS proceeded to give a history of the rise and progress of the Navy, going back to the foundation of the Government.

Very few Senators were in their seats, and there was much conversation going on in audible tones.

The CHAIR several times called for order, but Mr. TOOMBS said: The talking does not disturb me in the least. I am glad to hear Senators discussing the subject. It ought to be discussed on this floor, behind the bar, and all over the country.

At 5¾ P. M. Mr. CRITTENDEN obtained the floor by leave of Mr. TOOMBS, and moved the Senate adjourn. Agreed to by two majority. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked that the resolution of the Senate fixing the day of adjournment be considered.

Mr. DUNN said he should object till the Kansas question was settled.

Mr. HOUSTON—Fix your own day.

Mr. LETCHER preferred that the House should go on with the trial of one of its members.

Mr. CLINGMAN made an unnecessary motion for a suspension of the rules.

The House refused to suspend by a vote of 110 against 91—and two-thirds were requisite to do so.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked for a further consideration of the report on the Sumner case until Wednesday, for the reason that the majority of the Committee have had developed to them some facts affecting one of the parties implicated, and they want to consider the propriety of offering an amendment to the pending resolutions.

To this objections were made.

Mr. MEACHAM moved the previous question.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDSON then by general consent made a statement affecting himself. He said he did not complain of the conclusions of the Committee as to the effect of his testimony, but objected to the grounds on which they proposed to censure him. While he had been interrogated on all points concerning his knowledge of the affair, was it not singular that the Committee did not serve a notice on him to appear in his own behalf? The Committee sought to censure him because having been informed of the contemplated assault, he did not take the means to prevent it. Now, he thought if any one was in danger at that time it was Mr. BROOKS, who had only a walkingstick, while a report had gone out that Mr. SUMNER was armed. He would have degraded himself had he revealed what had been privately said [illegible] either side [illegible] the [illegible] upon fair play. He was [illegible] nothing more. This was the only ground on which he was [illegible] been there on any other [illegible]. The Committee in their report say his conduct was "reprehensible." That was an unjust [illegible] bilities. He said, in response to [illegible] Mr. DUNN, that the first intimation he had that the Committee designed censuring him, was from the correspondence of a newspaper, and further, he could have satisfied the Committee, had he had an opportunity, that he would have interfered only in the case of foul play.

Mr. PENNINGTON said, so far as he was concerned, he was anxious that Mr. EDMUNDSON should be heard before the Committee; but the gentleman made no such request, and he (PENNINGTON) came to the conclusion that he (EDMUNDSON) had abandoned the desire to be so heard.

Mr. EDMUNDSON replied it was too late for him to avail himself of that courtesy after the character of the report had been determined. As justice had been denied him in the first place, he preferred appealing to the House.

Mr. ORR desired to know whether Mr. SUMNER's testimony was, on the evening of the same day that it was taken, furnished to the press by the authority or connivance of the Committee?

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, gave this an emphatic and unequivocal denial.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, corroborated the statement, saying the testimony alluded to was not procured from any one connected with the Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that Mr. ORR had made a charge which involved his integrity as a member, namely—"that the Committee had sought by this report to make political capital."

Mr. ORR replied he did not impugn the motives of the gentleman or his associates, but the report itself looked as if they had gone into the investigation to make Presidential capital. He stated expressly he did not intend to reflect personally on the gentleman.

Mr. CAMPBELL expressed himself satisfied. He said that up to this morning he had not only been willing, but anxious that the gentlemen implicated in this transaction should present their facts. He argued that the real question involved strikes at the very existence of the Government, whether the people shall have the power to govern, or whether the Constitution and the laws shall be on one side, and freedom of the cudgel on the other.

The House then voted on the substitute of Mr. ENGLISH, "that the House declares its disapprobation of the assault, and deems this a fit occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members of Congress or States of the Union."

Disagreed to by a vote of [illegible] against 174.

The House now voted on the substitute of the minority for the resolutions of the majority, namely: "That the House has no jurisdiction over the assault committed by Mr. BROOKS on Mr. SUMNER, and therefore deems it improper to express any opinion on the subject."

Rejected by—Yeas, 66; Nays, 145.

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Caruthers, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Elliott, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Va., Smith of Tenn., Sneed, Stephens, Talbot, Taylor, Trippe, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allen, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Chaffee, Clarke of N. Y., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Clingman, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Cullen, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, English, Etheridge, Evans, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, A. K. Marshall of Ky., Samuel S. Marshall of Ill., Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller (N. Y.), Miller (Ind.), Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Packer, Parker, Pearce, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Puryear, Reade, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Smith of Ala., Spinner, Stanton, Stewart, Stranahan, Swope, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth, Zollicoffer.

The House next voted, first, on the resolution of the majority of the Committee: "That PRESTON S. BROOKS be and he is forthwith expelled from this House as a Representative from South Carolina."

The result was—Yeas, 121; Nays, 95.

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Broom, Buffinton, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clarke of N. Y., Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Packer, Parker, Pearce, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Vail, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Watson, Welch, Wells, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwallader, Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Mace, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

The SPEAKER—The House has refused to agree to the resolution, there not being a two-thirds vote, as required by the constitution thereon.

Mr. BROOKS rose to a question of privilege, saying he felt that the rights of his constituents and the rights of members had been violated by the action of the House.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I wish to know what the question of privilege is.

Mr. BROOKS—I will state it.

Mr. DUNN—I ask by the unanimous consent of the House that the gentleman from South Carolina be heard.

Mr. GIDDINGS—For one, I shall give no such consent. I object to anything but order from that gentleman.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from South Carolina states that he rises to a privileged question.

Mr. DUNN—I trust that the House will entertain a motion for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. NICHOLS—Delicacy may have prevented the gentleman speaking heretofore. It was proper he should be heard now. I protest in the name of truth and justice against keeping him silent if he desires to speak.

Mr. EUSTIS—It would be a gross violation of courtesy and decency to deprive him of the privilege.

Mr. FLORENCE—The gentleman from South Carolina had risen and was stating his question without objection. It was not in order for Mr. GIDDINGS to object to his proceeding.

The SPEAKER—It was competent for the gentleman from Ohio to raise a question of order.

Mr. GIDDINGS—We have voted and done our duty, and ought not to listen to a speech out of order.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, earnestly appealed to Mr. GIDDINGS to withdraw his objection. Mr. BROOKS, he said, ought to be heard as he was vitally interested.

Mr. COMINS likewise appealed to Mr. GIDDINGS to withdraw his objection.

Mr. GIDDINGS yielded only on the ground to satisfy his friends.

Members now crowded round Mr. BROOKS, and intensely interested spectators in the galleries leaned over to hear him.

Mr. BROOKS said Mr. SUMNER uttered a slander on his State and venerable relative, who was absent. Not content with this, he published a libel on his State and blood. Whoever insulted South Carolina insulted him, and he stood ready at all times, humbly and modestly, as her son, to perform his duty. He should have forfeited his self-respect and the good opinion of his countrymen, if he had permitted the offence to pass unpunished. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress into his own hands, he meant no disrespect to the Senate or the House, nor did he mean disrespect to Massachusetts. He was aware of his personal responsibility. He incurred it and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was amenable to the laws which afforded the same protection to every citizen, whether a member of Congress or in the private walks of life. He did not believe he could be punished by a Court of Law and by the majority of the House at the same time. If he had committed a breach of privilege he was answerable to the Senate, which had no right to present him to the House for punishment. The question not only involved him and his friends, but the whole House. If the consequences were confined to himself he would be prepared to meet them here or elsewhere. Others must not suffer for him. He had felt more for his friends, Messrs. EDMUNDSON and KEITT, than himself. They are blameless. Each has proved a friend who "sticketh closer than a brother." When, it is remarked, the people of the Great North speak of me as a bad man, they will do me the justice to say that a blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution, and they know it (applause, seemingly confined to the galleries) but [illegible] of mine shall favor revolution. I am not willing to see the Constitution wounded through me. [illegible]

[illegible]

A VOICE—He would have killed him.

Mr. BROOKS, resuming, said: [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and others, called for the [illegible]

The Speaker decided that the resolution could not be divided.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that the resolution be tabled.

Motion disagreed to by Yeas [illegible], Nays [illegible].

Pending the resolution, the House adjourned.

Railroad Accident.

[illegible], Monday, July 14.

Last night's mail train from New-York [illegible]

[illegible]

From St. Louis.

LATER FROM KANSAS—ARRIVAL OF GOV. [illegible]—INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 14.

The *Republican* contains a letter from [illegible], Kansas, dated the 8th inst., [illegible]

[illegible]

Professor SHANNON, having declined a reelection to the Presidency of the University of Missouri, the Board of Curators have elected W. W. HUDSON to the professorship.

Arrests for Being Engaged in the Slave Trade.

[illegible]

C. T. BARKER, A. C. [illegible] and WM. [illegible] were arrested this morning charged with being engaged in the slave trade. [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LABORATORY OF FLOWERS.

PIESSE & LUBIN,

DISTILLERS OF THE ODORS OF PLANTS.

[illegible]

GEO. A. [illegible] & CO.

[illegible]

PIESSE & LUBIN, London.

NOTICE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. [illegible]

[illegible]

Cutting Grain—[illegible]

[illegible] principle, but by [illegible] experiment [illegible], that all grain destined as food for man or beast should be gathered before full [illegible] [illegible], which [illegible], contained in large [illegible] of starch, sugar and gum, which [illegible] [illegible], but these substances are changed to [illegible] woody fibre as the crop ripens. [illegible] of all kinds of grain. Every one is familiar with the sweet taste of soft corn [illegible], owing to the amount of sugar contained at that period of growth. Gum and starch are also abundant. If the maturing process be suddenly arrested at this period, these substances are preserved unchanged, while if allowed to fully ripen, a considerable portion of them is transferred into the hard, woody husk or bran. The main point to be looked to is, not to cut grain before sufficient maturity is attained to prevent shrinkage [illegible] of grain. Seed grain may well be left to [illegible] [illegible] upon the stalk.

Grass should be cut as soon as the seed is set, or [illegible] after flowering is over—clover should be cut soon after the full bloom is attained.

A large number of experiments on wheat point to about ten days before full maturity as the best time for cutting. One of the best set of experiments we have seen recorded was made by an English farmer, Mr. Hannam, of Yorkshire. He made five successive cuttings from the same field, with the following results:

Cutting.	Days before Maturity.	Products of 100 lbs. of Grain.		
		Fine Flour.	Seconds.	Bran.
1	30 days.	75 lbs.	7 lbs.	17 lbs.
2	21 days.	76 lbs.	7 lbs.	16 lbs.
3	14 days.	80 lbs.	5 lbs.	13 lbs.
4	8 days.	77 lbs.	7 lbs.	14 lbs.
5	0 days.	73 lbs.	11 lbs.	15 lbs.

We have not at hand the relative weight of grain gathered at each cutting, but other experiments give also the largest yield for cuttings corresponding with No. 3. In the above example the flour from No. 3 was superior to the others. A practical rule for gathering wheat, corn and other grains is to commence the cutting just when the kernels will yield to a moderate pressure between the thumb nails.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Pulmonary Consumption**—The great scourge of our Northern climate, is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

☞ **Special Notice.**—COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—A meeting of the Committee on Railroads will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, July 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of hearing the parties interested in relation to the running of the 8th-av. Railroad Co.; and also as to stopping steam on Hudson River Railroad at 30th-st.

Persons having any petitions, &c., before the Railroad Committee will please attend.

Ald. WM. R. DRAKE, Chairman,
Ald. JACOB H. VALENTINE,
Ald. R. BEALY,
Ald. WM. McCONKEY,
Ald. ANSON HERRICK,
Committee.

☞ **The Flushing Railroad—Where is it?**—Multitudes know that it has a terminus somewhere in this City, but exactly where it begins or ends, or how to reach it, they do not know. This Road commences in the village of Flushing, Queens County, L. I., at the head of Flushing Bay, and runs through Newtown (back of Astoria) to the East River, at Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st. Between this point and Fulton Market, which is the City terminus, the Company run the steamer ISLAND CITY, taking passengers to and from every train. Seven trips daily, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6½ and 7 P. M., affording one of the pleasantest excursions out of New-York. Fare 20 cents.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

G. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Raspberries, Cherries, Green Peas**—Or any other fruit or vegetable, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts $2 50 per doz.; half-gallon, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered free of expense, to any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ **J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician**—Can be consulted by ladies and gentlemen at his office No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., upon diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, heart and spleen, with their attendant symptoms, from Monday, July 14, till Saturday, the 26th, without charge.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT PRIDE.—If the old gentleman who called at the house of Robert Pride, in this City, about 32 years ago, is living, and will communicate his name and residence, he will greatly oblige a relation who wishes further information. Address G. D. PRIDE, care of Aaron Swartz, Chatham-square Post-Office, New-York City.

MATRIMONIAL.

LEAP YEAR.—A widow lady 44 years of age, of unexceptionable character, possessing good personal appearance, educated, accustomed to the refinements of society, (but without means,) is desirous of opening a correspondence with a respectable elderly gentleman of wealth, for matrimony. Only those who are sincere in heart, and willing at a suitable period to exchange undoubted references, need address Mrs. CAMDEN, Times office.

EUGENIA VOLLANTE—Will, upon receipt of 25 cents, or an equivalent in stamps, send a perfect delineation of character, future destiny, success in journeys, law suits, marriage, &c. Address, with return postage, Post-Office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, on SATURDAY LAST, either in an omnibus in Broadway or in walking between Canal-st. and Hudson River Railroad depôt in Chambers-st., a CAMEO BREAST-PIN, oval shape, plain mounted, figure a female kneeling in the attitude of prayer, with eyes uplifted to the figure of the infant Jesus. The above reward will be paid on presenting the same to this office.

$5 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday, July 14, a PORTEMONNAIE, containing a note for $200, dated May 26, 1856, payable at thirty days. Drawn by Alex. B. McDonell, to the order of and indorsed by Jas. W. Elliot. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. Also some other papers of no value to the finder. The above reward will be paid by returning it to Dr. J. W. ELLIOT, No. 1 6th-av.

$10 REWARD.—Lost or stolen from the premises of the subscriber, on Hudson River, one mile south of Tarrytown, on the night of July 4, a Row Boat, about 16 feet long, painted blue and white, with the name "Etta" painted upon the stern. The above reward will be paid to whoever will return it.

JOHN T. TERRY.

CHILD LOST.—Lost, on Monday evening, a little girl named EMMA AUGUSTA M. TAGGART, three years and six months old, had on small figured light calico dress and short hair. Any information will be most thankfully received and rewarded by her parents, at No. 181 West-street.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE FALES & CO. for $3,974 72, dated March 14, 1856, [illegible] months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

LOST.—On Thursday, 10th inst., a shipping RECEIPT BOOK. A liberal reward will be paid for return of the same to PETER RICE & CO., No. 132 Water-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
L. P. BROWN,
No. 135 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposition. For sale by the manufacturers also by
[illegible] SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
[illegible] MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
[illegible] OLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
[illegible] HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
[illegible] & ROBBINS, No. [illegible]
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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

BOOTH AND SEDGWICK'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN needs only to be tried to know its medicinal and good qualities. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROTHERS, No. 19 Beaver-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market. From animals selected.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES.—Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, fixtures, &c., is at BALDWIN'S, No. 160 Bowery, corner 24-st.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

BOOTH & SEDGWICK'S—LONDON CORDIAL GIN, a superior beverage and tonic. For sale by the sole agents, SIMPSON BROS., No. 19 Beaver-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FREMONT AND VICTORY.—YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The second meeting of this Union will be held THIS EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Geo. Wm. Curtis, Esq., Wm. H. Anthon, Esq., J. C. Underwood, Esq., of Virginia; Walter Oakley, Esq., of Topeka, Kansas, will address the meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE UNION:
President—R. F. MANIERRE.
Vice-President—Joseph Wales.
Secretary—D. H. Gildersleeve.
Treasurer—G. P. Edgar.
Executive Committee—Cephas Brainerd, H. Hoyt, Wm. B. Mooney, R. C. McCormick, Jr., Charles A. Moore, John Bowne, R. E. Phelps, Dwight H. Olmstead, and Wm. L. Tilly.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE AND ORDER OF RECHABITES—Of the city of Brooklyn, will hold a grand Union Pic Nic, at Glenwood, on THURSDAY, July 17. The steamboat TROY and barge have been engaged. Shelton's Cotillion Brass Band is engaged. The boat will leave Wall-st. Ferry at 8 o'clock A. M.; Peck-slip, New-York side, at 8¼; Bridge-st., Brooklyn 8½; North 4th-st., Williamsburg, 9 o'clock; and Green Point Ferry, at 9¼. Tickets can be procured from any of the Committee, or at the boat, the morning of the excursion. For further particulars, see large bills.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at head quarters, H. E. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 66 Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 16, at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely, in full uniform, to celebrate the recapture of Stony Point, July 16, 1779, by a polite invitation from Mr. JOHN H. TRIPLER, proprietor of the Mechanic's Shirt Store, No. 306 Grand-st., on an excursion to West Point. By order of H. RAYMOND, Col., Wm. TAYLOR, Adjt. N. B.—Tickets for the families of the members of the Corps can be had at the Veteran's Bounty Land Office, No. 128 Nassau-st.

FREEDOM FOR KANSAS—NOW OR NEVER.—Sixteenth Ward Republican Ratification Meeting. The citizens of this ward and all others in favor of Fremont and freedom, and against the sectional policy of the present administration, are invited to attend a public meeting at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av., and 23d-st. on WEDNESDAY, 16th July inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

LUMAN SHERWOOD,
President Republican Association.
JOHN H. BURRELL, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB of New-York City and County, will meet in Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 16th, at 7½ P. M. All voters are invited. Seats for 1,500. Dodworth's Band. Eminent speakers.

WM. H. BROWNE, President.
J. H. HOBART WARD,
SMITH TUTHILL,
JNO. H. BURLESON,
Secretaries.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH of NEW-UTRECHT will hold a fair in the afternoons and evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th July. Should the weather prove unfavorable it will be continued on FRIDAY. The Fair will be held in Fort Hamilton, the use of which has been kindly tendered to them by Major Morris, the Commandant. The splendid Military Band connected with the Fort will be in attendance.

THE YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CENTRAL UNION—Of the City of New-York. Campaign Reading Room, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway; open daily, from 8 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M. Regular meetings TUESDAY EVENINGS. All friends of Liberty are invited to call.

R. F. MANIERRE, President.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD FREMONT CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock, at Union Hall, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting. By order.

G. G. BUTLER, President.
WM. McTAGGART, Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will hold a public meeting at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. All friendly to the election of Fremont and Dayton are invited to be present.

J. S. FOUNTAIN, Chairman.
T. ALLAIRE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will meet THIS EVENING (July 15) at Thompson's Hall, No. 372 4th-av., at 8 o'clock.

JOSEPH T. CHAMBERS, President.
JOSEPH GUTMAN, Rec. Sec.
EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Cor. Sec.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMER'S CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 15, at noon. Subjects: *The Bread of the City* and *The Butter of the City.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-st., on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 8 P. M. Members will please be punctual.

G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Rev. P. D. HAMMOND, A. B., Rev. C. R. POMEROY, A. M., Associate Principals. Fall Term opens Aug. 28, 1856. This institution accommodates 200 boarders, has twelve Professors and Teachers, and offers the best advantages in French, German, Music, Painting, and all ornamental branches. In English and Ancient Classics it is second to no seminary in the State. Location and buildings unsurpassed if not unequaled in this country. Board from $2 to $2 25 per week. Tuition in English from $5 to $7 per term of 14 weeks. Students will be conveyed from Fort Plain on the Central Railroad, free of charge, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, by giving one week's notice. Application for rooms should be made immediately to either of the Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON & Co., have opened an institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations."—*Courier.*

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Accessible by railroad from Jersey City six times every day, (Sabbath excepted.) Time from New-York about one hour. A term of 11 weeks commences July 16. Circulars on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week, at his elegant rooms No. 362 Broadway, for class or private instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all, old and young.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 215 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 96 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE—To enter into business without lits et cœteras. The well-known establishment, Hucheon's Ice-Cream Saloon, corner of Court and Warren sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, to WM. HUCHEON, Jr., corner Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—In Jersey City, with a good route of customers, and now doing a good business, which may be largely increased. To any person wishing to commence this business this is a chance seldom to be met with. It will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner cannot attend to it. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 192 and 194 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$150—FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good-will of a Thread, Needle and Fancy Goods Store in Brooklyn, for $600. A good business of Dressmaking connected. Only $150 in cash, the remainder in secured notes of four, six and eight months. Good reasons given for selling. Address, for particulars, FANCY, at this Office. The house will be rented with the store, if desired.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE—Of long standing, in one of the most desirable locations in the State of New-York. The advertiser wishes, after 25 years' practice, to retire, and will sell to a physician of standing the entire good will, and rent his office, &c., &c. The average amount of business, $6,000 per annum. Address B. B. R., Box No. 2,238 Post-Office, New-York.

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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant woman as cook and pastry cook, understands all kinds of cooking; is a thorough laundress, competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Can refer to the highest families where she has lived, and she studies the interest of her employers. Can be seen at MRS. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 245 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two active girls, one as cook in a small genteel family, makes bread and biscuit, understands meats and poultry, will do the washing and ironing of a small genteel family in the City, wages $7 to $8, excellent City reference; the other as chambermaid and waitress, will assist the cook, is neat and capable. Call, or address, No. 316 East 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and nurse, or would do light chamber work and sewing; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would prefer a situation in the country. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 361 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the millinery store, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had twelve years experience in the practical department or management in a first-rate cutlery establishment in England; knows the pocket-cutlery department thoroughly, also the keeping of books and shipping of goods. Address J. R. L., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, is a professed cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Call at No. 38 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days, if not engaged. The best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—In a house furnishing store, as packer or porter, by a man who has had great experience in the manufacture of furniture; is not afraid to work, and would make himself generally useful. Address CABINET MAKER, No. 2 Front-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Understands taking care of butter if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 56 Laight-place. Good reference can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, active girls, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; would assist to wash and iron; are fond of children. Can give the best City reference. No objection to the country. Will be found willing and faithful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing. Has City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 261 6th-av., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as chambermaid or waiter; one as nurse. Also, by two nice colored girls, one as cook; one as nurse, or chambermaid and waiter; also, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS—Are desired for two smart little girls, Episcopalians, in a church family, where they may be under kind treatment and have the privilege of attending the Sunday School they now belong to. Apply at Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery or hardware store, either as porter or clerk. I am willing to make myself useful in either capacity, my object is business. Address H. B., *Daily Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do general housework, in a small private family, has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 63½ West Washington-place. Can be seen until engaged.

LAUNDRESS.—Wanted in a private family, a good laundress, to go to the country. None need apply but those able to furnish the best recommendations. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 21 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

WAITER WANTED—For a private family, who understands his business thoroughly. The best recommendations required as to character and capability. Apply at No. 21 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., from 8 to 8½ A. M., or from 4½ to 5½ P. M.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—Who is practically acquainted with the dry goods business, a rapid penman and quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 2,898, Lower Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—One well acquainted with white goods, and with the buyers in this and neighboring cities. Address Box No. 607 New-York Post-Office.

COOKS—Laundresses, waiter girls, and an upholsteress, are wanted immediately at The Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Employer to be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock.

MAN WANTED—To go West that understands boring artesian wells. Apply this day from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 105 Duane-st.

LAD WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Address Box X, *Times* office, stating age, residence, reference, &c.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework—must be a good washer and ironer, and well recommended—at No. 391 5th-st.

WANTED AT No. 168 BROADWAY—Two book-keepers, 2 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 salesmen, 2 firemen, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 3 porters, 2 brakemen, 3 boys for trades and for stores, and men on steamers and railroads.

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BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A few select boarders, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can have very pleasant rooms, newly furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 242 Henry st., near Amity, 5 minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferry; gas, baths, and every convenience for comfort. Terms moderate. The location is very desirable for persons doing business in New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board in single rooms, in one of the most delightful and healthy locations in the city, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry, by applying at No. 129 Columbia st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. References exchanged.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 32 Union-square.

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BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—At a mansion on South Bay, in Islip, L. I., 50 miles from this City. A rare opportunity for a family desiring a quiet and cool retreat for the Summer. For particulars, address Box No. 1,066 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—In a private family, where a few boarders are taken, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post-Office. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four young men, desirous of obtaining good board and enjoying the comforts of a home, would further their views by calling at No. 89 Dean st., where can be found what may be termed a country home in Brooklyn. Good salt water bathing one half mile from the house. Terms moderate. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—In a private family, at Middletown Point, 2½ hours from New-York, by steamer *Keyport*, foot of Murray-st. Terms $4 per week. For further particulars, inquire of the Captain of the *Keyport*, or address, by letter, P. PHILLIPS, Middletown Point, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A middle-aged man and wife, having no children of their own, would board two or three for the Summer season in the healthy village of Hempstead. Best of reference if required. Address Box No. 28 Hempstead Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let, with board. Best of reference given and required.

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amiable "old man Goodman" is subjected by the fiends in human form,
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to take old "Uncle John" by the
hand and encourage him to press on
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the Management announce that her engagement cannot possibly extend beyond
FIVE NIGHTS MORE,
in consequence of arrangements previously entered into for the appearance of Mr. BURTON.
This (TUESDAY) Evening, July 15, 1856,
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Written expressly for her by
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IN
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TURKISH,
SWISS,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
And SPANISH.
The whole performed by
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SUMMER SEASON.
[illegible]
Engagement of
MRS. AGNES ROBERTSON,
Who will appear as "Violet," and Mr.
DION BOURCICAULT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 15,
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Grimaldi [illegible] Mr. Bourcicault
Violet [illegible] Mrs. Agnes Robertson
Julia [illegible] Miss Jenny McLean
Her first appearance in New-York.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

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GRAND MUSICAL AND TERPSICHOREAN ENTERTAINMENT
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The following eminent artists will assist:
Mr. A. CHARTIER, Violinist to the Emperor of France.
Mr. REITER, Pianist from the Conservatoire of Brussels.
Mr. G. B. VANDERGUCHT, Violoncellist to the King of Belgium.
Mr. DUBRUCQ, Hautboist from the Conservatoire of Brussels.
MME. ERNESTINE EURABET, Pas Danseuse from the Royal Theatres of Denmark and Sweden, and Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
Mlle. ANNIE EURABET, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
Tickets 50 cents—[illegible] $1—may be had at the principal Music Stores and Hotels.
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CAPTAIN KYD.
Pirate Kyd [illegible] E. Allen; Lady Grace, Mrs. [illegible]
To be followed by the new Pantomime of
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery, 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 15, the performances will commence with the popular play of
MASKS AND FACES.
Sir Charles Pomander, Mr. Grosvenor; Triplet, Mr. G. Fisher.
Peg Woffington [illegible] Madame Ponisi
To conclude with the celebrated Farce of
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan, Mr. Brougham; Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Henry.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Summer Varieties! TUESDAY, July 15, 1856, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WYMAN, the WIZARD, will exhibit his MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS, his NATURAL MAGIC, his VENTRILOQUIAL SUBTLETIES, and the tricks of his LIFE-MOVING FIGURES—all very laughable and very interesting. The living Skeleton is still here, with limbs only one inch thick, the living Anaconda, &c. The Gallery of AMERICAN [illegible] is now open. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

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And a million of insects all like these.

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IF YOU ARE BALD—And wish a good head of hair, eyebrows, moustache or whiskers grown quickly, or to change white or gray hair to its original color, or to a light brown or black, inclose 50 cents to Prof. BIRDSALL, New-York Post-Office, and receive his valuable Book, containing full instructions to accomplish these objects.

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times:
MONDAY, July 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Can be purchased at $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, and $[illegible] for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.; but [illegible] in much request.

COFFEE—With free receipts, mostly of common Rio, the market for this description is quiet and somewhat unsettled. Other kinds are lightly dealt in at previous figures. Java 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra 11c.@11½c.; Maracaibo 11½c.@12c.; Rio [illegible]@11¾c.; St. Domingo 10½c.@10¾c.

COTTON—The demand is improving and prices are very firm—including Middling Uplands, at 11¾c.; do. Gulfs at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; and other kinds at proportionate rates ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is depressed and easier, the current receipts being in excess of the requirements of buyers. The sales since our last have been confined to about [illegible] bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	5 [illegible]@ 6 10
Ordinary Superfine	6 10@ 6 25
Straight State	6 25@ 6 47
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 90
Common to Good Michigan	5 80@ 6 30
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 00@ 6 60
Common to Good Ohio	6 40@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 30@ 6 50
Fancy Ohio	6 65@ 6 95
Extra Michigan	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	7 00@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 10 00

Canadian is dull and lower, the sales since our last having amounted to about 900 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 00@$8 10 ₩ bbl. Southern is inactive and drooping. The sales since our last comprise about 1,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 75 and $10 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $3 75@$4 25 for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 25@$3 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is generally more freely offered at easier prices, but it is not in very active request. Prime lots, which are most needed, are the least abundant. The sales since our last reach about 80,000 bushels, including ordinary to very good Canadian White at $1 56@$1 75; good do. Red, at $1 [illegible]@$1 58; and Western Red and Mixed at $1 35@$1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Rye is unaltered. About 4,700 bushels inferior to prime were taken at from 70c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand, and are generally worth 43½c.@44½c. for Ohio and Lake; [illegible]@44c. for State; 38c.@40c. for Jersey; and 33c.@[illegible] for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is still in good request, but it is unfirm. The supply is a heavier one. The transactions since our last amount to about 65,000 bushels at 55c.@57c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@60½c. for common to prime mixed; 61c.@63c. for Southern Yellow; 60c.@63c. for round Yellow; 63c.@70c. for common to choice Southern White, and 62c.@66c. for round White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River purchased at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in reduced supply and fair, though less active demand, at 13½c.@15c. for Common to Prime, and 16c.@17c. for very choice ₩ lb. The latter are quite scarce.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig alone were reported at $32@$32 50, usual terms, ₩ ton. Large lots would hardly bring over $31. Market dull and heavy.

LEAD—Quiet and irregular.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—A limited business has been transacted since our last, at old rates; New-Orleans, 51c.@53c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Muscovado, 41c.@45c., and Clayed Cuba 37c.@38c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is moderately inquired for and is steady at $3 87½@$3 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do., sells slowly at 37c.@37½c. ₩ gallon. The supply is gradually increasing. Tar is quoted at from $1 37½@$1 87½ ₩ bbl., with a good demand, mainly at rates within the range. Resin is not very brisk, and it is rather languid at $1 57½@$1 60 for Common, afloat and delivered, ₩ 310 lbs.; $1 75@$2 for No. 2, and $2 25@$6 25 for No. 1 and White, ₩ 280 lbs. Pitch is very dull and is somewhat nominal at $1 75@$2 ₩ bbl.

OILS—We have heard of no movements of importance in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is in light supply and good demand at 82c.@83c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and rising. It is now quoted at from 92c.@96c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping, though holders are not pressing their supplies on the market, deeming the prices generally offered unsatisfactory. The sales since our last reach only about 600 bbls., in lots, at $20 62½@$20 75 for Mess, and $17 50@$17 62½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¼c.@10½c. for Hams; 9¼c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10¾c.@10½c. for Rough Sides, ₩ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Lard is wanted and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 500 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 800 bbls., at $7 50@$8 25 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$13 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $15@$17 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, prices ranging from $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@19c. for common to very good State; 20c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 5½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 300 tcs. bought, mostly at $3 37½@$4 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Find ready buyers at full prices. The prevailing demand is more regular than speculative. The sales since our last reach about 1,160 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¾c.@9¾c., with an invoice of Bahia, in bags, at 8½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are quite brisk and buoyant. The consumption of the latter was never so extensive as it is at present, despite the high rates at which they are held. This is the representation of one of our most respectable City refiners.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were reported sold at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 880 bbls. Ohio and Prison were disposed of at 38c.@39c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and drooping. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d.@5-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8½c.@9c. ₩ bushel; and Heavy Goods, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

[illegible]'S & COBB'S PROVISION AND OIL CIRCULARS.
Per Canada.] NEW-YORK, July 14, 1856—P. M.

Our last respects were per *America*, 30th ult. Under good advices, and a large consumptive demand, with but a light supply arriving, the market for all descriptions of Provisions has ruled in favor of holders, who, strengthened by an easy money market, show but little desire to realize. For export to Europe there is not much doing, as the high prices current here leave but little margin to the shipper.

PORK—The speculative movement, previously noticed, continued; but, owing to the firmness of holders, and their unwillingness to sell for forward delivery, comparatively little has been done. Prices have advanced to $17 62½ for Prime, $20 62½ for Mess (on Friday $21 was paid,) and $17 50@$18 for Prime Mess, at which rates the market closes buoyantly.

BEEF—The advance in Pork and the small supplies enhanced the value of the article, for which there is a fair demand at the following rates: Prime, $7 50@$8 25; Mess, $8 50@$10; Repacked, $9@$12; Extra Mess, $12@$13; Prime Mess is unsalable and nominal.

BACON—The scarcity still prevails, what little there is arriving is sold at rates which are no criterion of the market. Smoked Sides meet with ready sale at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Cutmeats are in good demand at higher figures. Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@10¾c. and Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.

LARD—The stock, particularly of strictly prime, is extremely light, and with a good demand, mostly for the home trade, prices advanced ⅛c. above our last rates.

BUTTER is offering very freely at easier figures: Ohio, 11c.; Common State, 12c.@15c.; Fair to Prime State, 14c.@20c.

TALLOW—Though in better demand for home use, on account of the high prices of Lard, is without quotable change in price.

CRUDE WHALE OIL—Was more active at the eastward at about late rates: Selected 74c.@76c. ₩ gallon. Sperm Oils quiet and heavy, at $1 50@$1 55. Linseed Oil—the late news from England, reporting an advance of both Seed and Oil, imparted quite a buoyant feeling to our market, and prices improved. We quote wholesale parcels 80c.@81c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is held firmly at 93c.@95c., cash, for medium to prime. Red Oil 58c.@60c.

OIL CAKE—*Nothing is doing to warrant a report.* City thin Oblong $38 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

WHALEBONE—We notice a few sales for export, at better prices: Arctic 63½c.@64c.; Ochotsk, 55c.@60c.; Northwestern, 60c.@62c.; and South Sea, 60c.@62c. ₩ lb.

HONEY—Meets with a brisk demand for export at 60c. ₩ gallon for Cuba in bond.

BEESWAX—Is arriving more freely, but is without change in price; Yellow American 28c.@28½c.

HOPS—The news from Europe, recently received, confirmed that the growing crop is greatly injured by the fly and worms, not only in England, but also in the other hop-growing countries of Europe, which, together with the prospect of but a middling crop in this country, produced quite an activity in our market, and an immense business has been done at daily increasing prices, partly for shipping, but mostly on speculation. Pending further advices, the market to-day is quiet, but prices are extremely firm, and have an upward tendency. We quote first sort Eastern, 13½c.@14c.; Do. Western, 15c. Really prime Western are very scarce, and sell readily at 16c.@17c. per lb.

[illegible] & CO.'S PROVISION CIRCULAR.

Per Canada, via Boston.] NEW-YORK, July 14—5 P.M.

Since our last advices of 30th ult. per *America*, our PORK market has been active and buoyant, the changes being frequent and mostly in favor of sellers; receipts have continued light and are taken up *upon arrival. Up to Thursday, 10th inst.*, prices had reached for Mess Pork $21 ₩ bbl., and $17 62½ for Prime, but upon receipt of the *Africa's* advices, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., holders were more disposed to realize, and a decline of 25 cts. ₩ bbl. in Mess Pork has since been experienced, closing on Saturday, 12th, at $20 75 for Mess and $17 62½ for Prime. Prime Mess dull at $18. To-day (Monday) the market opened dull at a further decline of 12½c. ₩ bbl. in Mess Pork, which was not sufficient inducement to bring out buyers, closing with only small transactions very heavy.

CUT MEATS—In good demand and active, especially shoulders, of which the stock is very light and held at materially advanced prices; the market being nearly bare of very desirable lots. Dry Salted Hams, 10¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.; do. Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

BACON—Owing to lateness of season, is pretty much done, and with market almost bare, except in small lots, prices have advanced, the recent sales being from 10¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

LARD—Has been in good demand, both for export and consumption, it being pretty well ascertained that the amount will fall far short of general expectation; prices since our last have advanced ½c. ₩ lb., closing very firm.

BEEF—Is steady at former rates; the stock is large and demand very limited.

AUCTION SALES.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN, NICHOLS, & CO.—Auction sale of rosewood piano-forte, parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., near Fulton, to pay advances: three suites rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved and covered with plush and satin brocatel; parlor sofas; arm, reclining and side chairs; centre, card, and fancy tables; secretaire and library bookcases; sideboards; mirrors; pier-glasses, oil-paintings; fancy and imported clocks; wardrobes; bedsteads; plain and dressing bureaus and washstands; enameled chamber furniture, in suites; China ornaments and vases; cutlery and plated ware; fancy goods, &c.

Also two ½-casks and one ¼-cask superior brandy.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—TUESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., a fine line of diamond jewelry, consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, pins, brooches, studs, &c.; a large line of gold and silver watches by the most celebrated makers, M. J. Tobias, Jos Johnson, Breting Frères, David Taylor and Amole Adams, &c; also a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of finger rings, ear-rings, pins, brooches, bracelets, studs, sleeve buttons, &c.; also a line of fine gold guard, vest and fob chains. All to be sold, without reserve, by order of assignees.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, July 15, 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., a large assortment from the shelves, just received from ship, of best makers, in lots for dealers. Goods well packed for shipping. Terms cash.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS—WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of RICHARDS & WHITING, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 200 cases of fresh and seasonable goods; also, the entire stock of a retailer, comprising a general assortment. Sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STOCK OF GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, LATHES, VISES, STEAM ENGINE &c. JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 17th July at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Green-st., the entire stock of the above establishment, consisting of 100 chandeliers, 160 brackets, 50 pendents, 12 turning lathes, chucks and tools, 20 large and small vises, 1 twelve horse-power steam engine, 1 screw press, brass foundry, large lot patterns, furnaces, troughs, flasks, screws, bolders, crucibles, grind stones, forge and blower, shafting, belting, stoves, office furniture. N. B. The articles are now ready for examination. Terms at sale, which will be without reserve.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The large, substantial, and well built brick house, No. 41 Warren-st., in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Dépôt, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of NATHAN CHAMBERLIN, Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 85 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South Side of 36th-st. near 4th-av., two four-story brown-stone front high-stoop houses, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style, and now ready to be occupied. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises, to G. J. HAMILTON.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground. House 39x40, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon avs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, connected with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above library, drawing-rooms, bedrooms, &c., 20 rooms in all, beside bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and expensive out-buildings on the premises, such as barn, coach-house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach in full bearing. It is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, with which place there is communication several times a day, by steamboat and railroad. If required, the furniture and stock will be sold with the place, and possession will be given immediately. Apply to G. FURMAN, Jr., No. 27 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—One of the most healthy and beautiful country seats fronting on Long Island Sound, situated at Throgs Neck, Westchester County, containing about 10 acres, handsomely laid out with trees, shrubbery, &c., with a commodious two-story house, built of stone, with verandah, in the Italian style, kitchen in rear. The out-buildings are stone, lodge for gardener, carriage-house, with stable attached; green house, barn, ice-house, with milk room; room for fishing, boat tackle, &c; bath-house on the beach, and all necessary out-buildings, now occupied by the owner. The furniture is first-class and nearly new; will be sold if desired. Any one wishing a desirable country residence will do well by applying to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES Of any size and degree of accommodation, will be erected and completed for a fixed sum, ready for occupation, with any amount of land attached, in one of the most desirable locations on the Hudson River, within an easy drive of the City, and where cars pass hourly. All the advantages of the country combine with the convenience of easy access to the city to make the situation one of the most agreeable places of residence in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, at Spuyten Duyvil, or at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S, No. 374 Broadway.

HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Griggstown, Somerset County, N. J., consisting of a 2-story house, cottage style, 8 rooms, large garden, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees, on high ground, good water, all in good order, beautifully situated along the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 10 miles from New-Brunswick, 8 from Millstone; mail stage passes the door every day. Price $2,000. Possession given immediately. Address POSTMASTER.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for *steam power, having a first-class 3-story building thereon.* Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM AND ROMANTIC SUMMER RETREAT—At Palenville, Green Co., on the road to Mountain House, 10 miles from Catskill—91 acres, with good garden and orchard, and an excellent house containing 10 rooms—has been a tavern stand and boarding-house for 25 years; water from a fine spring in the house, good gunning and trout-fishing, pure air, romantic scenery, and a chance to make a fortune. Price only $2,500. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover, about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 78 miles; containing 275 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $14,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A two story attic and basement house, and two lots, with fine garden, very pleasantly situated on Washington-av., Brooklyn, a very desirable place for a small family; terms easy. Apply to GORDON TALBOT & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE.

BROADWAY REAL ESTATE OFFICE—No. 181.—First-class property for sale or to exchange. Country seats and farms on the Hudson and East Rivers, Staten Island and Long Island, at moderate prices. Also, Brooklyn residences on and near the Heights. Also, valuable and new houses in different portions of New-York. Also, several places suitable for manufacturers, or to improve City and Brooklyn lots, a large variety. Every description of real estate, at the office of NICHOLS & WINANS, No. 181 Broadway, 2d floor.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 23 miles from the City, between Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, in a fine state of cultivation, containing 84 acres, delightfully situated on an elevation overlooking the Sound, as also the Palisades. This farm is suitably divided into plow, pasture, meadow, orchard and wood lands. Possession to suit the purchaser, and all the crops if required. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHERS, No. 111 East 18th-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad dépôt at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 37 Maiden-lane.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two dépôts, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 3 to 8 P. M.

FARM IN DUTCHESS COUNTY FOR SALE—A good grazing farm, four miles from South Dover, Harlem Railroad Station; convenient access to the City and healthy location. City or Brooklyn property, or a farm on the Hudson River would be taken in exchange. Apply by letter. J. W. ROBINSON, 42 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—In Rahway, N. J., a roomy and convenient house, and garden, well stocked with fruit trees, currants, &c., &c., within two minutes walk of the Railroad Dépôt. Trains running hourly to and from New-York; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN K. HORA, No. 180 Fulton-st., or of Mr. JOHN JACKSON, on the premises.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of WM. THAYER, dec'd, with from 7 to 60 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a new Double Cylinder Printing Press, 48½ by 31½ inch bed. Also, a second-hand Double-Cylinder Press, 37 by 26 inch bed; and 1 ditto 50 by 30 inch bed. For terms and further particulars apply to A. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 128 Adams-st., corner of High-st., Brooklyn, house brick, 3-story, basement and cellar; walls painted and papered throughout, mahogany doors in first story, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., all in the most perfect order; the whole or part of the furniture, which is quite new and in excellent order, will be sold at a sacrifice; possession immediately; rent $550. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., 36 miles from this City, will be let reasonably low to a good tenant for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of G. K. RIKER, No. 131 Chatham-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A newly built first class house, stone front, containing all modern improvements, in 19th-st., near 5th-av.; furniture quite new. Will be let at a reasonable rent to a genteel private family for one year from next fall, during which time the owner intends staying in Europe. Address Post-Office, Box No. 1,105, stating name and size of family.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—The third from Union-square. A widower, without children, owning a large furnished house of 17 rooms, would let it to a responsible family, and (if perfectly agreeable) board with them. Apply to J. SUCH, No. 50 East 15th-st. Modern improvements; in perfect order.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three-story brown stone front handsomely and fully furnished, with all the modern conveniences, No. 7 East 30th-st. near 5th-av. Possession immediately.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. O. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED—In exchange for good improved property in the vicinity of Washington-av., Brooklyn, from 5 to 20 acres of land within an hour's ride of this City, on Long Island or at Orange, N. J. Must have a large first-class house, with necessary outbuildings, shade and fruit trees and good water, and in the neighborhood of churches, schools, &c. Address M., Box No. 1,555 New-York, Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—Any respectable family residing on the Heights or within a few blocks of Fulton-st. wishing to let a few rooms may hear of a tenant by addressing PLATT, Times Office, stating rent, &c.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

GAS-FITTING, PLUMBING, &c., &c.—JOHN JOHNSTON & BROTHER, No. 111 East 18th-st., are prepared to do Gas-Fitting and Plumbing in City and Country at short notice, and keep on hand everything appertaining to their business.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by agent of Adirondac Iron Company.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 200 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 25 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Nos. 110 Broadway, New-York, 57 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 56 [illegible]-st., Boston.

COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of peach orchard, red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at $5 25 per ton. Also, the best white-ash, range or furnace at $5 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit coal. Persons about laying in their Winter supply will find it to their advantage to call at my yard corner 37th-st. and 9th-av., before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN MACDONALD.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and *Liverpool Coals.*

WM. E. PEARSON, No 488 Washington-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the *sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the* PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 1[illegible] Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY & BARTLETT,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give special attention to the Negotiation of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS
Available in any part of the world.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 1, 1856.—This Company having paid, in cash, out of its current means, the sum of seven hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-nine cents (714,323 49) on account of the principal of the debts assumed by it for the several companies existing at the time the consolidation of the line was agreed upon, which debts then amounted to one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, ($1,947,815 72) maturing at different periods from the year 1856 to the year 1866, with one item in 1867, it has been resolved by the Board of Directors, in conformity to the views stated, in this behalf, in the Financial Circulars and Reports of the Company, heretofore issued, to provide for funding the principal of this debt as it matures. An issue of the bonds of the Company, for this purpose, to an amount which shall eventually not exceed the said sum of one million nine hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents, has been determined upon, to be used, so far as relates to the excess over the sum already paid, as aforesaid, from time to time, hereafter, only as the maturity of the indebtedness of the former companies still unpaid, may render desirable, except in those cases in which an exchange of securities may be made as hereinafter mentioned. These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons for the interest attached, and be made payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at the Company's Agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of February and August in each year.

A sinking fund of three per cent. per annum out of the income of the Company on the whole amount of the said bonds, which may at any time have been issued and which shall not have matured, has been established by the Directors, which fund, by its yearly application to the extinguishment of the debt, or by supplying means to be used eventually for that purpose, will in itself provide for a large portion of the issue before maturity.

This sinking fund will be invested in the outstanding obligations of this Company, giving a preference to those of this issue, if they can be procured at rates as favorable as its other issues. Any person holding any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former companies, bearing the like rate of interest as the proposed issue, the payment of which has been assumed, as before stated, by this Company, may, at any time, surrender such obligations to this Company in sums not less than one thousand dollars, and receive in place thereof bonds of this issue; the interest account to be adjusted at the time of the exchange; but the Company reserves the right on giving ten days previous public notice in at least two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to withdraw this permission as to parties who do not apply to make such exchange before the expiration of such notice.

Proposals are now invited for the whole or any portion of five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds, being the whole amount now intended to be issued, such proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for New-York Central Railroad Company's Bonds," and to be addressed under seal to the undersigned, at Albany, by whom the same will be received until 12 o'clock (noon) of the 17th day of July instant, at which time such proposals will be opened in the presence of the Directors of the Company, or of a Committee of their number, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal which it may not be considered for the interest of the Company to accept. The amount of any proposal which may be accepted is to be paid at the Treasurer's Office in Albany, or may be deposited to the credit of the Company with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. Bankers, New-York, or with Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER Bankers, Boston, on the 1st day of August next, on which day the bonds will bear date and be ready for delivery. On any amount paid previously, interest will be allowed to that day, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden Baden, Bale, Berlin, Berne, Beyrout, Bologna, Bordeaux, Bremen, Breslau, Brussels, Cadiz, Carlsruhe, Cairo,
Coblence, Cologne, Constantinople, Dresden, Florence, Frankfort-s-M., Genoa, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, The Hague, Lausanne, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liege,
London, Leghorn, Lucerne, Lucca, Lyons, Madrid, Madeira, Malaga, Malta, Mannheim, Marseilles, Mayence, Messina, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Naples, Nice, Pau, Palermo,
Pisa, Prague, Riga, Rome, Rotterdam, Seville, Sienna, Smyrna, St. Petersburg, Strasbourg, Stockholm, Trieste, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., HARTFORD, CONN., BANKERS—Discount and negotiate Commercial Paper and Loans, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds, (on commission,) receive deposits and allow interest on the same, and transact a general Banking business.

Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates.

D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL.

Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford; MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York; BLAKE, HOWE & CO, Boston.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to transactions in Commercial paper, and the money always ready at current rates for such New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hartford paper as is known in our market to be first-class.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-ENGLAND CURRENCY FOR CIRCULATION.—We are prepared to receive proposals for furnishing parties at the West and in other sections of the country with New-England Currency for circulation, on good paper. First class New-York acceptances preferred. Our correspondence with Banks in New-England is very extensive, and we have facilities for procuring currency such as are enjoyed probably by no other Banking House.

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.

PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City the 1st July next, on the Bonds of Holmes County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

LETTERS OF CREDIT—FOR TRAVELING—Available in all parts of the world, furnished on application, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Bankers, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.

$100.000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its Capital paid in and in process of investment, is now ready to receive applications and to issue policies of insurance, on merchandise, buildings, ships in port, and other property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,
William F. Mott, No. 95 East Broadway,
John Halsey, (Haight, Halsey & Co.)
Edward Wood, (Wood, Merritt & Co.)
Robt. L. Case,
Wm. Dennistoun, No. 236 Henry-st.,
Wm. H. Hussey, (Lane & Hussey,)
Edmund W. Corlies, (Corlies & Decker,)
Edward Willets, (Willets & Co.)
Chas. E. Parker, No. 38 Pine-st.,
John D. Warren, (Lord, Warren, Evans & Co.)
Charles Ely, No. 104 Broadway,
Wm. M. Abbott, (Abbott & Minturn,)
Wm. Birdsall, Jr., (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
Edwd. Merritt, (Underhill, Haviland & Co.)
Smith Lawrence, (S. & T. Lawrence,)
Henry Barrow, (H. H. Barrow & Son,)
Joseph Lawrence, (Pres. U. S. Trust Co.)
Edwd. Haight, (Richards, Haight & Co.)
R. M. Whitlock, (R. M. & E. A. Whitlock,)
James G. Garner, (No. 32 Pine-st.)
Samuel C. Paxson, (Allen & Paxson,)
Richard P. Bruff, (Bruff, Brother & Seaver,)
S. Cromwell, Jr., (Woodward & Cromwell,)
S. T. Valentine, (S. Valentine & Son,)
[illegible] Dennell, No. 16 Exchange-place,
John R. Willis, (Cornells & Willis,)
George H. Beyer, (Beyer & Birdsall,)
Robt. Lindley Murray, (Murray & Davis,)
David B. Keeler, (late No. 245 South-st.)
Wm. Allen Butler, (Barney, Humphrey & Butler,)
Edward Cromwell, (Cromwell & Birdsall,)
L. B. Wyman, No. 39 Burling slip,
Matthew Mitchell, (Curtiss, Mitchell & Co.)
John Allen, (late Hopkins, Allen & Co.)
George B. Grinnell, (Morton & Grinnell.)

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, June 28, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent has this day been declared, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 8 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 1, 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.

E. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 26th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 1, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. H. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($4,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.

E. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.,}
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856. }

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst. to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency.

EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,}
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, }
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,}
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856. }

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an installment of 3½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 26, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 207 Broadway, }
Cor. Park-place, N. Y. 5th June, 1856. }

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 36 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.

E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st., open daily to depositors, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made in this Bank on or before the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. LOOSBORROW, Sec. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., cor. Waverley-place, July, 1856, Interest. }

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED—That the Board of Trustees have ordered to be paid, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after Monday, the 21st. Interest not called for is carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. R. VERMILYEA, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before, Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. CHAS. MILES, }

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

au29,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.

No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st., July 9, 1856.—Under the provisions of the by-laws the Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, ending 1st instant, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable to depositors on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the accounts as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW YORK—ALBANY, July 11, 1856.—The BANK of NORWICH has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MERCANTILE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received until TUESDAY, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up Primary School No. 21, in Downing-st., IXth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., to whom indorsed proposals for fitting up Primary School No. 21 may be delivered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interest.

JACOB C. BOGERT, }
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, } Committee.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, }

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.—Proposals will be received until the 1st day of August next, at my office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., for the erection of a Machine Shop, 60x320 feet, with circular attachment projecting 40 feet, with 2d story of 60x180 feet.

Also an Engine House, semi-circular and equaling in development a building of about 60x380 feet, to be built of brick and stone, at Melrose. Plans and Specifications will be in readiness for examination at the Engineer's office, at 26th-st., on and after the 21st inst.

NEW-YORK, July 14. PHILO HURD, President.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE—No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Paper in any quantity from one size to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

MEDICAL.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.
PATENT OFFICE SEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN.
DIPLOME DE L'ECOLE DE PHARMACIE PHARMACIEN DE PARIS.
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, VIENNA.

DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, may be privately consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway), New-York, from 10 o'clock in the Morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the Evening, (Sundays excepted,) unless by special appointment.

The Patentee considers it necessary that every precaution should be adopted to secure the public against imitations of the TRIESEMAR. None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Imitators of the same are liable to the severest penalties the Courts of Law can award.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.

For scrofulous and ulcerous affections, and, in all diseases in which sarsaparilla is recommended by the faculty, this preparation has proved itself superior to all others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 31 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1856. No. [illegible] East 17th-st.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 9 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 2, 1856.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1855.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession, among which are several from ladies of the highest rank, can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 31 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns, removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, No. 50 Canal-st., east of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. Ward can be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms; Spermatorrhea; and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be postpaid, and contain five dollars in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting the amount. Office No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is far superior to all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 anatomical plates, cloth, gilt and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and remedies; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Remedies, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening, Sundays 1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. [illegible] Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des États Unis, Boston Mediator, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

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Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

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[illegible] BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....755,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Murray, Ass't Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. MURRAY, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....61,477 00
Average amount of Circulation....84,809 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America....41,443 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,217,064 24
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....6,977,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,217,050 94
Average amount of Specie....140,440 71
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....405,797 00
Average amount of Circulation....267,019 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,860,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,591,997 96
Average amount of Specie....250,910 44
Average amount of Circulation....87,550 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,342,501 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....579,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....4,081,254 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....453,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....339,479 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,119,450 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,081,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....84,750 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....171,499 00
Average amount of Deposits....882,701 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
James L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,487,196 99
Average amount of Specie....132,114 41
Average amount of Circulation....221,782 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,300,530 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Palmer, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PALMER, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....190,115 00
Average amount of Deposits....177,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
[illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,440,081 77
Average amount of Specie....147,897 84
Average amount of Circulation....93,207 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,081,333 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....44,978 71
Average amount of Circulation....127,950 00
Average amount of Deposits....467,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
D. Randell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,490,210 00
Average amount of Specie....292,298 38
Average amount of Circulation....245,082 50
Average amount of Deposits....1,289,678 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
J. B. Nones, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....60,076 75
Average amount of Circulation....200,125 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of July, 1856.
A. M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,381,775 36
Average amount of Specie....231,916 67
Average amount of Circulation....57,920 91
Average amount of Deposits....1,211,077 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....80,084 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,682,150 00
Average amount of Specie....167,674 68
Average amount of Circulation....91,721 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible],111 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$815,896 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....45,478 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....92,900 00
Average amount of Deposits....449,751 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....132,326 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,477,396 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$699,163 71
Average amount of Specie....43,120 58
Average amount of Circulation....43,307 00
Average amount of Deposits....601,513 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$613,977 43
Average amount of Specie....121,879 39
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....575,761 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
John C. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,298,161 01
Average amount of Specie....70,449 82
Average amount of Circulation....120,484 00
Average amount of Deposits....868,694 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,880,293 30
Average amount of Specie....109,571 61
Average amount of Circulation....62,231 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,309,109 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George R. Conover, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$446,381 00
Average amount of Specie....42,422 00
Average amount of Circulation....98,849 00
Average amount of Deposits....287,731 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$871,464 73
Average amount of Specie....54,387 95
Average amount of Circulation....108,736 00
Average amount of Deposits....538,465 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,061,615 14
Average amount of Specie....137,434 16
Average amount of Circulation....269,925 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,485,932 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,[illegible] 11
Average amount of Specie....782,829 19
Average amount of Circulation....216,068 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$856,472 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....62,500 75
Average amount of Circulation....96,094 00
Average amount of Deposits....784,394 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....111,[illegible] 14
Average amount of Circulation....181,820 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,025,387 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Rodman H. Haydock, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,447,[illegible] 98
Average amount of Specie....[illegible] 56
Average amount of Circulation....276,177 10
Average amount of Deposits....2,746,068 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gibbon De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible] 78
Average amount of Specie....96,654 01
Average amount of Circulation....204,705 00
Average amount of Deposits....981,052 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of July, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 12, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$748,164 56
Average amount of Specie....58,334 21
Average amount of Circulation....134,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....504,570 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of July, 1856.
John M. Davoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....180,319 78
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
C. B. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,345,174 54
Average amount of Circulation....213,156 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,549,[illegible] 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including [illegible]....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....387,[illegible] 31
Average amount of Circulation....321,361 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,314,601 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,315,751 00
Average amount of Specie....131,069 00
Average amount of Circulation....116,375 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,049,957 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Jas. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,706,591 63
Average amount of Specie....222,828 10
Average amount of Circulation....189,000 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,164,191 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of July, 1856.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$385,185 06
Average amount of Specie....12,051 56
Average amount of Circulation....89,698 00
Average amount of Deposits....170,734 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Francis Leland, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS LELAND, President.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$416,094 84
Average amount of Specie....24,043 07
Average amount of Circulation....73,200 00
Average amount of Deposits....83,377 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1856.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible],365 41
Average amount of Specie....93,823 39
Average amount of Circulation....134,541 00
Average amount of Deposits....133,424 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of June, 1856.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$896,549 52
Average amount of Specie....151,765 82
Average amount of Circulation....169,881 00
Average amount of Deposits....847,583 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,842,445 07
Average amount of Specie....118,459 86
Average amount of Circulation....165,041 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,374,287 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$556,952 92
Average amount of Specie....55,998 78
Average amount of Circulation....117,765 00
Average amount of Deposits....482,026 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$947,335 35
Average amount of Specie....51,170 00
Average amount of Circulation....115,838 00
Average amount of Deposits....673,587 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,320,650 23
Average amount of Specie....160,626 94
Average amount of Circulation....128,275 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,882,691 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$779,224 01
Average amount of Specie....32,295 76
Average amount of Circulation....153,297 00
Average amount of Deposits....541,189 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,519,949 67
Average amount of Specie....408,062 00
Average amount of Circulation....105,047 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,488,429 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Thos. S. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible],217 00
Average amount of Specie....55,246 00
Average amount of Circulation....90,615 00
Average amount of Deposits....607,716 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Ambr'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,191,908 00
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....105,164 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible],446 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,585,089 24
Average amount of Specie....86,976 35
Average amount of Circulation....306,425 00
Average amount of Deposits....849,368 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William H. Falls, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. H. FALLS, President.
Affirmed before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
E. R. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,915,606 40
Average amount of Specie....420,136 22
Average amount of Circulation....138,888 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible],459 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of July, 1856.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1¼ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by those Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.
MAY 15, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5¾ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 23d-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 55 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 23d-st. ferry.

PIC-NIC GROVE—Near the Flushing Dépôt, fitted up expressly for excursionists over this road, may be used gratis.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 9 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 6 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 2, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North-River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Trains, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M., and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($16) and $15 50, and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington by 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

RAIL-ROADS.

NEW-ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, [illegible] RAILROAD.—On and after April 13 trains leave [illegible] at 7:30 A. M. (Accommodation) and [illegible] P. M., Express. Leave Providence 6 A. M., Express, [illegible] P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26....1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10....1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24....1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7....1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21....1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5....1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2....1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30....1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11....1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8....1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6....1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20....1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York........Wednesday, July 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston........Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston.....Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York. Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.......Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:
First Cabin........$130 | Second Cabin........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 24.

For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 82 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the Fulton, and sail August 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cummings, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
GLASGOW....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
ETNA, Capt. Miller. [illegible]
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

The staterooms are unusually large, and well ventilated. [illegible]
E. CUNARD, [illegible]

[illegible]
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STATEROOM IN COLLINS STEAMSHIP BALTIC, [illegible]—A passage ticket and a first-rate stateroom, No. 63, for sale. The seller, being prevented from leaving at that time, would dispose of his stateroom. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Daily Times* Office.

STEAMSHIP BALTIC.—The owner of a first-class ticket being prevented from leaving on the 19th inst., would be glad to dispose of his ticket on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 2,989 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 4 P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive in that city early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with provisions, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY,—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Borden, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Wednesday, July 9..12 M.	Wednesday, July 9.. 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 10.. 1 P. M.	Thursday, July 10.. 6 A. M.
Friday, July 11.. 1½ P. M.	Friday, July 11.. 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 12.. 2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 12.. 6½ A. M.
Monday, July 14.. 3 P. M.	Monday, July 14.. 5½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 15.. 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 15.. 6 A. M.
Wednesday, July 16..3½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 16.. 7 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. Rodman, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 1 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.
C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD.—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain Charles Weeks, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 8 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 3d, at 2 o'clock.
GEO. W. COELLER.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat John Hart can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 79 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK.
GREENE & MALLER, Proprietors.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 45 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant well-made suites as low as $25, at the manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods to go a distance well packed.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 28 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—[illegible] COWDREY, [illegible] Young [illegible] WILLIAM HALL and SARAH [illegible], his wife, and WILLIAM YOUNG.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, [illegible] in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on [illegible] of June, 1856.

N. B.—The object of this action is [illegible] New-York, among the parties to this action, [illegible] thereof, and a distribution of the proceeds [illegible] among said parties.—New-York, May 28, 1856.
J. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je4-law6wTu* No. 37 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—THEODORE STOUT, Plaintiff, against THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 1st day of July, [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated July, 1856.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

And you are hereby further notified that the complaint above mentioned was, on the — day of July, 1856, duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall aforesaid.
SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy8-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—Genesee County.—DAVID FLINT against DIANA CATHCART, Administratrix, and EDWARD LONG, Administrator of [illegible] CATHCART, deceased, WILLIAM CATHCART, [illegible] LAS CATHCART, THOMAS CATHCART, [illegible] and Alexander Webb, Hugh Cathcart and [illegible] William Cathcart, [illegible] art (sons of Robert,) Mary Cathcart [illegible] Cathcart) alias Mary Doe and [illegible] (real name unknown,) [illegible] and James A. Boyd, The American [illegible] American Tract Society, American [illegible] ciety, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, [illegible] Bethel Society, and [illegible] the American Home Missionary Society.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the County Clerk's office of Genesee County, in the State of New-York, on the [illegible] day of June, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Batavia, Genesee County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
TAGGART & HERSHAW, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
je18-law6wTu Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—THOMAS CLARK against ELIZABETH DRAPER, widow of WILLIAM DRAPER, deceased; Amelia Draper, William B. Draper, Thomas L. Draper and Henry C. Draper, infant children of the said William Draper, deceased.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, May 20, 1856.
GREENWOOD and TUCKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1856.
GREENWOOD and TUCKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je17-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE A. WHITNEY, JOHN B. [illegible], ARNOLD W. CONANT, STILLMAN A. ELDRIDGE and HENRY T. WOODS against JAMES DUNNE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To JAMES DUNNE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of May, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and [illegible] dollars and seventy cents, with interest on [illegible] from September [illegible] and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents from the [illegible] day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je17-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE A. WHITNEY, JOHN B. [illegible], GEORGE A. SHAW, STILLMAN A. ELDRIDGE, HENRY T. WOODS against JAMES DUNNE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To JAMES DUNNE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 24 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety-six dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 7th day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je17-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT BAYARD, Trustee, &c., against FELIX DOUGHERTY AND OTHERS.—Notice to the creditors of [illegible] Dougherty, deceased. In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court dated the 20th day of April, 1856, [illegible] New-York, June 12, 1856.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Referee.
je17-law6wTu* T. JAMES GLOVER, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES CHILD against ELEANOR CHILD.—Summons for relief.—To defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1856.
W. E. ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint will be filed in office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. NATHAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. LONGBOTHAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, [illegible] LONGBOTHAM, [illegible] York, on or before the [illegible] Feb. 29, 1856. JOHN W. LONGBOTHAM, ELIZA LONGBOTHAM.
[illegible]-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of June, 1856.
JOHN A. TARRANT, Administrator.
je24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards, and late Margaretta Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 1½ Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of June, 1856.
J. [illegible], Executor.
je17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] otherwise called [illegible] late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1856.
WM. H. [illegible], Attorney for Executrix.
[illegible]-law6mTu

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible] assortment of [illegible] playing cards [illegible] at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card [illegible] HART & CO., No. 1 [illegible]

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, [illegible] have removed their [illegible] the large building over the New-York [illegible] of White and Centre sts.

[illegible] was received from George H. [illegible], Attorney for the Corporation, [illegible] he has received, during the months of [illegible], from sundry Companies and [illegible] of the City Ordinances, the sum of [illegible] for May and [illegible] for the [illegible] of June.

The Committee on Finance reported adverse to [illegible] the Jews' Hospital.

[illegible] was adopted ordering two gas lamps to be placed before the Church of the Holy Communion, and one in front of the "Free Academy."

The Report of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Finance was presented in reference [illegible] the tax on the New-York Consolidated [illegible] Company. Referred to a Committee.

[illegible] similar reports were brought up on petitions for [illegible], which were similarly referred.

A great number of reports from the Committee of the Councilmen on Public Health, as to fencing [illegible] and filling up vacant lots, were referred to [illegible] Committee of this Board.

A petition signed by upwards of a hundred persons, presented by Alderman [illegible], from inhabitants of Brooklyn and New-York, complaining of the Union Ferry boats being taken off in the middle of the day and early in the evening, contrary to the provisions of the ferry charter, to the great inconvenience of people on both sides of the water. Alderman [illegible] strongly supported the remonstrance of the petitioners, remarking that the Union Ferry Company had succeeded in buying up all the ferries on the East River, and had doubled the fare upon the passengers. Not satisfied with that, they had taken off their boats when they chose, obviously to save a few dollars at ferries that did not pay at certain hours. Referred to the Committee on Ferries.

A communication was received from L. B. Shepard, Esq., Corporation Counsel, in answer to an application requiring his opinion upon the lawfulness of the ordinance for the regulation and government of the Central Park. He states that the fifth and sixth sections of the ordinance are in contravention of the Act of May 13, 1845.

On motion of Alderman Tucker, the Corporation Counsel was directed to report, to-morrow evening, [illegible] legality of the appointment of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

The Board then adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Branch respectfully demands his Dues.

The first paper of public interest was announced as a communication from Stephen H. Branch. Several members at once rose to their feet and called for a reading. It was read as follows:

BRANCH'S [illegible] PETITION.

The following petition was presented by Councilman [illegible]:

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

Gentlemen: I respectfully request you to pay the [illegible] you owe me for proving George W. Matsell to be an alien, of Brandon, England. I chased him [illegible] for more than a year, (just ask him if I didn't,) and I paid the entire expenses of the Corporation [illegible] his capture. His twelfth-hour Marine [illegible] naturalization records are all gammon, as he [illegible] in the attempts to sell his large property [illegible] and his vast domain in the Great West. To prove his alienage, I even exchanged hemispheres, and let my private avocations slide for a year; and I spent quite a pile of my own gold for the Corporation, which has caused my shirt to peep at the elbows, and the toes of my shoes to grin and poke fun at me at every pace. My pantaloons, too, are becoming a little short through their venerable shrink, and I can whet a razor on their knee joints, so compact has the grease become, while, a little higher [illegible] they are worn to threads and gauze. O, then, [illegible] the sorrows of a poor young man,

Whose creaky pants have borne him to your door;
[illegible] crossed the sea, and to great Brandon ran,
And brought you Georgy's records, 'mid your roar.

My tailor, barber, landlord, newsboy, shoe-black, [illegible] washerwoman are chasing me as hard as I chased little Georgy, and I hope you will enable me to pay their little bills, as I footed yours throughout the chase after the alien Chief of Brandon. In a word, you have had the wear and tear of my body and mind, and the use of my money for a long period, and I most respectfully solicit you to fork [illegible]. Sincerely, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Several motions were made—some of them funny, some of them solemn, but finally Stephen's petition was laid on the table to be taken up with the report of the Police Committee recommending that Mr. Branch be paid his just dues.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges said to have been made against Councilman Whitlock reported, exonerating the gentleman. Considerable time was occupied in a discussion as to the discharge of the Committee from further consideration, several gentlemen claiming that the Committee should have gone on and investigated the charge made by Mr. Whitlock, that the [illegible] from the Twenty-sixth (Van Tine) had [illegible] the report. The report was recommitted. Some further routine business was done and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A communication was received from the City Judge, in reference to the appointment of a Clerk.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE CITY JUDGE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE, No. 115 Nassau-st.,
Room No. 19. New-York, July 14, 1856.

Hon. J. H. Valentine, Supervisor Eighteenth Ward: Your note of Saturday evening is received. [illegible] that, among other remarks, his Honor the Recorder stated on Friday in the Board of Supervisors, "that I needed a policeman in my office, and did not need a clerk," and you inquire which of the two would be most serviceable?

[illegible] being of an official character, and upon a subject in which I am interested, is entitled to a [illegible] reply. The services of a policeman are *not* required in the office of the City Judge. When Mr. Vandervoort was recommended to me by the Mayor, [illegible] experience in the duties of the office, and [illegible] entirely by the Mayor's representation, that I should require both a clerk and a policeman. During the time Mr. Vandervoort was [illegible] in my office, he was not, according to my recollection, even once employed as a policeman. His services as clerk, however, were almost constantly in demand. The services of a competent [illegible] are imperiously demanded in my office at this [illegible].

I regret that the Recorder should have thus deemed it necessary, in opposing my application, [illegible] to lay the foundation for the inference [illegible] that I have practised hypocrisy in [illegible] my petition to the Common Council. [illegible] my request on the ground of necessity, and although I did not distinctly aver that a policeman's services were not requisite, that conclusion is clearly apparent from what I did say. The Recorder has been pleased to affirm that a policeman is necessary, and that a clerk is *not* necessary. Under these circumstances I can only say to you, Sir, [illegible] according to your own experience and your knowledge of the parties, for in such [illegible] these constitute the only standard of decision [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] CAPRON.

[illegible]

[illegible] Whitlock had had men who were in the employ of the City at work upon his house. One of the parties, James [illegible], testified to having done the work almost as a private job. He confessed doing [illegible] under Commissioner [illegible] for the City, but denied having used Corporation men or material in [illegible] case. Councilman Whitlock presented bills, showing the labor performed, and receipts in payment therefor. After the evidence there was a bit of a private row between two of the witnesses, in which the language of Billingsgate was employed, and fists shaken, but nothing serious resulted.

The Public School Vacations.

The Saturday Normal School was closed on Saturday for the annual vacation of seven weeks. Two of the graduates have died since the last session. One of them, Miss Mary Flanagan, died on Thursday of last week, while holding the position of Principal of the *Girls' Grammar School, No. 26*, in James-street. The other, Miss Ayers, was an Assistant in No. 28, Greenwich-street.

All the Public Schools will close on Friday, the 25th inst., for the annual vacation of five weeks. The Brooklyn schools are to close on the same day with a vacation of six weeks.

Shocking and Fatal Accident.

Francis Meek, a boy of 17 years, employed in Gray's printing office, in Cliff street, was almost instantly killed at that place, yesterday afternoon by falling among the machinery of the engine. His body was terribly mangled. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased resided at No. 33 Cliff street.

☞ Our hearts were rent last evening at the Fulton Ferry wharf. A gentleman and lady evidently in the new honeymoon, went upon the boat to enjoy the crossing. Just before the bell rung the lady stepped back upon the bridge to get a better view of something she saw struggling in the water. The gentleman, busy contemplating the same object from the deck, did not look up until the boat had separated some few inches from the bridge. "Jump" he cried to her, but she was timid and evidently thought he ought to get her. "Quick, dear," he cries—but she was still timid—and the gulf between them grew wider and wider. The engineer saw all the wretchedness of the case, but let natural events have their course. It was near midnight and the poor girl turned back alone. But the bridegroom was the sorriest man we have met in a year.

☞ Mr. Butler, at a recent meeting of the Mechanics' Club, declared that the ordinary night-latches of dwellings in New-York could all be opened by a thin, crooked nail. The latch was proof only against careless members of their own household who chanced to be without the key. He had weighed a large number of these cumbrous keys, and found them to average six to the pound. He estimated that 250,000 persons in New-York City were daily carrying in their pockets 41,500 pounds of front door keys, the locks for which were only proof against themselves and the meanest class of hall thieves. All had probably observed that the same key would frequently unlock all the houses in a block, and would generally unlock one third of all the houses in the City.

☞ Thaddeus B. Glover, an *attaché* of the *Daily News*, was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, on Friday, to a clerkship in the Tax Commissioner's office. Salary, $1,000 per annum.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—July 14.
Before Hon. Judge Betts.
THE SLAVER CASES—TRIAL OF JOSEPHI DE CUNHA.

A motion was made this morning in the case of B. De Cunha Reis, to whom bail has been given in the sum of $1,000, that the Court make an order to discharge him from his bonds, or afford him an examination before a Commissioner. The Court refused, and said the case must go before the Grand Jury.

In the case of Henrico de Costa, Mr. E. C. Benedict, who appeared for the prisoner, submitted an affidavit, sworn to by the latter, setting forth his inability to proceed with the trial to-day, owing to the fact that the indictment was handed to the counsel only this morning, and that the attendance of a certain important witness could not at present be secured.

The case of the United States vs. Josephi de Cunha was called and proceeded with.

The following jury was impanneled:—

Joseph Fowler, Charles H. A. Carter, Lewis [illegible], F. D. Fowler, Robert J. Randolph, Herman V. Baldwin, Daniel H Sands, Jr., Thomas Byrne, John L. Cheeseman, Governeur M. Christ, Henry K. Romaine, Wm. H. Romaine.

The case for the prosecution was stated by the assistant District-Attorney. After reading the statute under which the prisoner was indicted he recounted the facts connected with the seizure in New-York bay of the brig *Braman* on the 9th of June last, on board of which was the prisoner as [illegible] or supercargo.

The first witness called was John Faunce, master of the revenue cutter *Washington*, stationed in New-York waters. His evidence was confined mainly to a relation of the circumstances attending his capture of the brig, and the fact that there was a bulk-head on the quarter-deck similar to those he had seen in Baltimore clippers employed in the slave trade in 1827, and which, in this case, he believed to be intended to facilitate the transport of "live stock" from the African coast.

Lewis Brown, a colored man, speaking only Portuguese, was put on the stand and examined through Mr. Tinelli, an interpreter. His evidence was of but little importance.

Abraham Delano, Jr., captain of the *Braman* at the time of her seizure, was the next witness examined. He states that he is a native of New-Bedford, that he had commanded the bark *John Potter*, and left her on the 25th May last, to take command of the brig *Braman*, bound first to *Gardiner's Bay*, to take in provisions, muskets, swords, ammunition, and a six-pounder, and then proceed to the Coast of Africa for Slaves, which were to be landed at the Island of Cuba; they were to touch on the African Coast, about latitude 7° or 10° south of the Line; took command of the *Braman* on the second June, at the request of Mr. De Costa, who pretended to be charterer of her; Manuel Frager took his oath at the bill of sale, and claimed to be owner; Frager knew of the voyage; he interpreted for De Costa; introduced witness to him; Mr. De Costa introduced witness to De Cunha; Mr. Reisenburgh was the name of the person who interpreted between De Cunha, De Costa, and the witness, and acted for De Costa; De Cunha was supercargo, and was to act as merchant; witness went up to De Costa's room on the Saturday before the *Braman* sailed; his room was No. 417 St. Nicholas Hotel; there witness was introduced to De Cunha; Mr. Reisenburgh, Mr. De Costa, Mr. De Cunha and witness were all who were present; Mr. Reisenburgh spoke English; he was interpreting between the two others, who spoke Portuguese, and the witness who spoke English; Mr. De Costa introduced De Cunha to witness as supercargo and De Cunha in turn introduced De Costa as Captain; the interview lasted for a full hour; Mr. De Costa wrote a letter of instructions; the translator (Reisenburgh) read a letter of instructions in Portuguese to De Cunha and De Costa, then translated it to witness, concerning their manner; the letters were given to De Cunha for safe-keeping till the vessel got out of port; the English copy witness thought was then to be given to him; De Cunha folded them up in a silk handkerchief and took them away with him; De Cunha understood them when read to him; he showed that by his manner and his making replies; the handkerchief with the English copy of instructions was thrown overboard by De Cunha when the vessel was seized; this matter of the taking away of the letters occurred on Monday; the conversation at the hotel on Saturday was in relation to the manner of the voyage; witness was to land De Cunha on the African coast and then follow his instructions. [Witness identified the charter party and a letter, both of which were signed by De Costa.] They were to clear for St. Thomas, so as to show the papers if accosted by a man-of-war; witness supposed it was St. Thomas, West Indies, and not the island of St. Thomas on the African coast, that was meant; the cargo was casks and oil-shooks; the casks were for water; there were some sixty-five or seventy of them; the water was to use on the voyage home; he supposed it was for niggers; after getting in that cargo the vessel was to go for provisions and arms to Gardiner's Bay; after clearing she was to go southward, under pretence of going to St. Thomas, and then to turn round Montauk Point and approach Gardiner's Bay, where they were to see a sloop that generally plies between here and New-London; and he (witness) was to take from on board that sloop the things that had been provided for the *Braman*; she was to take rice, &c., and the national flags of England, France, Portugal and Spain; witness thought there was also a Dutch or German flag; the object of these was to show to men-of-war if spoken to; he had also a white signal with a red ball, that was to use when standing off and on the shore of the Cuban coast; if it was answered on shore, witness was to land the negroes, and Mr. De Costa would be there to receive them; Mr. De Cunha was to purchase the negroes on the coast; witness was merely to sail the vessel; Mr. Frager went to witness on board the *John Potter*; the people connected with that vessel had recommended him to Mr. Frager as a confidential person, &c.; Mr. Machado, who had chartered the *John Potter*, was one of those who recommended witness to Mr. Frager; Frager is one of the firm of Oates & Josephs; he is Josephs; he told witness that he was wanted to take command of a brig to go to the Coast of Africa; that they usually paid $1,000 to captains, but he could not tell the sum until they should come back; on Monday morning previous to the sailing of the vessel, witness breakfasted at eight [illegible] at the St. Nicholas Hotel with De Costa & De Cunha; Reisenburgh was then in the room up stairs; witness next saw De Cunha that day in Mr. [illegible]'s office about half-past eleven o'clock, after he had got his register and Custom-house papers; witness got the custom clearance; Fragar was dodging around somewhere; he came and gave witness a charter party (which was identified) on the steps and directed him to get a witness to sign it, but he said he had no business with it; (the Charter party and letter of consignment signed by De Costa were read to the Jury;) the purport of these papers was that they might be shown to any one going on board the brig in the river, as proving the brig to be destined for St. Thomas; Mr. Reisenburgh wrote the letter and put in the name of Mr. Clark as the consignee, but witness remembered that St. Thomas was a Dutch or Danish settlement, and had the name changed to Koenig; Mr. De Costa signed the letter; a vessel like the *Braman* would require for ballast about 40 tons; in water there were 60 odd tons on board; some of the casks were eight and nine barrel casks; they were filled at the foot of Montgomery-street; Mr. De Costa paid for it; Fragar lives at No. 21 Gouverneur-street; he is a spar-maker, shipwright, and caulker; he is a Portuguese; the bulkhead on the deck was put there to keep the after part of the deck dry so as to bring the slaves on deck; Fragar, who was carpenter of the ship, put it up; it was represented to the witness that De Cunha had been on the African Coast before and thoroughly understood the business, and that witness would have no trouble whatever with the cargo; witness saw De Cunha bring his trunk and carpet bag on board; the trunk was a black one with brass rivets; witness employed the mate; he did not ship any of the men, but went with five of them to have them sign their names; when witness got to sea he was told that there were six other men on board, who were brought on by the second mate.

Mr. Heilman, the mate, was brought on board by witness under false pretences, and not informed of the object of the voyage until they were going down the Bay. The witness was further examined and cross-examined at considerable length, though without eliciting many new facts—and at three o'clock the Court adjourned till ten on Tuesday morning.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 8, 1856.

J. C. Morris—*Dear Sir:* Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape Lillie's Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on State street and destroyed $30,000 worth of property. The safe was in the hottest of it, yet it delivered up its contents, this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,

B. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co.'s Depôt, No. 265 Pearl-st. J. C. Morris, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

New School of Medicine and Pharmacy—The Last Unfolding of the Art of Healing.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. Marin, M. D.

No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs.—Notice.—Dr. Hunter would give notice that during the hot months of Summer—commencing Monday, July 14—no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from New-York, and unable to visit the City for advice, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be forwarded to such on application, together with a copy of the *Specialist*, giving a full explanation of the treatment of pulmonary disease by inhalation.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.
No. 72 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The bill announced at this favorite Theatre cannot fail bringing an overflowing house. The celebrated Drama of "Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate." The grand pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star" and the Comedietta of "Nature and Philosophy" are to be performed. Go early and get a good place; this house is the best ventilated of any in the City. Four large patent windsails have been introduced in the roof of the building, which continually supplies the Theatre with cool air.

[Advertisement.]

A Novel Vote.—The other evening, after a vote had been taken on the Presidential question on board one of the Albany boats, a gentleman proposed a vote on hats. The vote turned out very favorably for Knox, who was declared by an immense majority, to be the hatter of the age. Knox's splendid, elegant and cheap hats can be found at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Who would be without one?

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Magnificent Display of Carriages.—The subscribers invite the attention of the public to their elegant family barouches, coaches, caleches, coupés, rockaways, &c., of the latest styles and patterns, manufactured by themselves and warranted. First-class carriages of every description made to order.

Mott & Co., No 650 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Where are they Not?—Well may these Pills be called an *universal* medicine, for they are in demand throughout the habitable globe. Even the medical dogmatists who regard all deviations from college rules as sacrilege, are electrified by the cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint and dysentery accomplished by Holloway's Pills.

[Advertisement.]

No. 75 Liberty-street.
Cash Capital, One Million.
Old Established Philadelphia
Fire Insurance Companies.
Terms reasonable.
S. G. Walker, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas Works Co.—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

☞ M. B. Brady is prepared to take Photographic Views of Villas in any part of the country. No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn—A Fireman Killed and a Woman Fatally Injured.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Sunday night a fire broke out in Adelphi-street, between Park and Flushing avenues, which destroyed the Turning and Carving Factory of George Buck, and considerable damage was done to a house adjoining, owned by Mr. Davis and occupied by the families of Thomas [illegible] and Benjamin Jones. Mr. Buck's loss is about $2,000, and Mr. Davis's, $600. Both are partially insured.

While proceeding to this fire a member of Engine Company No. 3, named Samuel Williams, a ship painter by trade, was run over and almost instantly killed, on Myrtle-avenue, near Gold-street. The Engine was going at a very rapid rate and deceased was sitting on the rope reel, which is attached to the tongue, and attempted to relieve his brother, who was guiding the machine, when, missing his hold, he fell forward, the wheels passing diagonally over his legs and groin, crushing him in a most shocking manner. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died within an hour in great agony.

Another accident, of a serious nature, occurred to Mrs. E. [illegible], of No. 73 Adelphi-street. Mrs. [illegible] walked from her home down the street to see where the fire was, and when near the corner of Park-avenue, the tongue of Engine No. 19 struck her on the right side of the abdomen, inflicting a shocking wound about six inches in length. There is little hope of her recovery.

It seems that the engine got under such headway, the grade of the street descending, that the men holding tongue were compelled to abandon it, when it sheered off to the sidewalk where Mrs. [illegible] was standing.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day, Nos. [illegible], both inclusive.

[illegible] DECKER, youngest daughter of Richard and Rachel M. Decker, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, from the residence of her father, No. 155 East 25th-st.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, July 14, Sarah Jane, daughter of Perry and Margaret Coe, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday) at the residence of her father, No 175 West 21st-st.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 13, Robert Martin, Jr., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Robert Halley, No 379 10th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, July 14, Abm. Fardon, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 117 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery in 2d-av., near 2d st.

In this City, on Monday, July 14, Mrs. Martha Bensel, in the 81st year of her age, relict of the late Abraham Bensel.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son, James S. Bensel, No. 87 8th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, July 14, Eliza C., wife of Mr. James Patrick, and youngest daughter of Dr. Charles A. Van Zandt, of Brooklyn, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., near Fulton, on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Bergen Hill, Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, July 12, at his residence, William Thomas, in the 41st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. M. Cornelison, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further invitation. Stages will leave for Hudson City on the arrival of each boat at Jersey City.

At Yonkers, on Monday morning, July 14, Armenia Baldwin, daughter of Wm. C. and Susan Waring, aged 17 years, 4 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Babylon, L. I., on Monday, July 14, Thomas J. Seaman, aged 47 years.

In Havana, on Monday, June 30, after a long and severe illness, Josephine Maria Sancho, youngest daughter of Francisco F. Sancho, aged 15 years, 7 months and 4 days.

At sea, on board brig *Moleeza*, from Cardenas, on Thursday, in lat. 36 15, lon. 73 50, Christopher Varna, seaman, of Boston, of inflammation of the bowels.

His effects and wages due can be obtained by his friends on application to Walsh, Carver & Chase, of this City.

Boston papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..July 14

$15,000	Va. State 6s....	94	5	Chic. & R'k. Is. R.R.	94½
5,000	do........b4m	94½	15	Mil. & Miss. R. R...	81
9,000	....	93⅞	200	Clev. & Tol R R...	79
8,000	Ohio State 6s '60.	101½	400	do..........b30	79
25,000	Mo. State 6s.....	86	200	do..........s	78⅞
6,000	do........b30	86½	200	do..........b60	79
10,000	Fr. RR.C.B. 1871.	90½	750	Ill. Cen. R. R......	108
10,000	do..........s60	90	100	do..........	107⅞
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M...	89	900	Erie Railroad......	63⅞
1,000	Hud. R.R. 3d M. .s3	70½	650	do..........	63⅝
1,000	Mich. So. Sin. F. B.	87	100	do..........s3	63¼
69,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds.	93½	250	do..........b30	63¾
15,000	do.........s60	93	330	do..........	63⅝
2,000	B. & I. T. 7 p. c B..	85	50	do..........s30	63⅜
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds..	96	100	do..........b10	63⅜
20	Merch. Ex. Bank...	105	150	do..........b60	64
50	Bank of Commerce.	106	50	do..........b10	63⅜
21	Bowery Bank......	101	15	do..........	63⅞
25	Continental Bank...	106	10	do..........	64
25	Park Bank.........	100	100	do..........s10	63⅞
8	Commonwealth Bk.	99	100	do..........b10	64
5	Bank State of N. Y.	105	953	do..........	63⅞
150	Canton Co.......b3	24½	200	do.......b4 ns	64½
450	do..........	24½	400	Reading R. R...b30	93½
400	do..........b60	24½	350	do..........	92½
100	do..........b60	24½	900	do..........s30	92
100	do..........s3	24½	50	Mich. C. R. R. b30	93⅞
200	do..........b30	24½	100	..........s3	93½
100	do..........b5	24½	250	..........b30	93¼
100	do..........s3	24½	100	..........s10	93
31	Del. & Hud Ca. Co.	122½	35	..........s3	93
100	do..........	122½	10	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.R.	98½
300	Cum. Coal Co...b60	23	13	do..........	98¼
400	do..........	22½	130	do..........	98
35	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	93¼	100	do..........b3	97⅞
600	do..........	93	150	Panama Railroad..	101½
700	do..........b30	93½	61	Galena & Chic. R.R.	114

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mis. State 6s....	86	600	Harlem Railroad...	17½
5,000	do..........b30	86½	400	do..........b30	17⅞
15,000	do..........b60	86½	100	Chi. & R. Isld. R.R...	93¾
9,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	93½	100	do..........b30	94
3,000	E. R. Cv. Bs. '71..	90½	1000	Reading R. R...s30	91½
100	Canton Co.......s30	24½	100	do..........	91⅝
100	Nic. Transit Co....	9½	1600	do..........s30	91½
15	Wis. Lake Shore R.	68½	400	do..........b60	92
400	Cumber. Coal Co...	23	350	Illinois Cent. R. R.	107½
150	do..........b60	22½	100	do..........b30	108
400	Erie Railroad.....s3	64	570	Clev. & Tol. R. R b3	78¼
100	do..........b3	64½	100	M.S. & N. Ia. RR. b30	98½
1100	do..........s3	64½	100	do..........	98
900	do..........b60	64½	200	do..........b60	98½

MONDAY, July 14—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, July 12, which we advertise on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, as was generally anticipated, in the absence of further receipts of Gold from California, while an active export movement is going on, a large decrease in the Specie reserve, as compared with the previous statement of Saturday, July 5. The loss is $2,085,827. There is also a decrease in the undrawn deposits of $1,231,790, while the loans and discounts have again advanced, presenting an aggregate larger by $480,454 than last week. The circulation has run down $231,715. Including *the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday last*, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 14, 1855.	July 12, 1856.	July 5, 1856.
Loans..........	$96,415,432	$100,746,042	$100,267,588
Specie..........	16,563,756	14,798,409	16,829,236
Circulation....	7,515,724	8,405,756	8,637,471
Deposits......	85,616,838	95,683,400	100,140,420
Gov. Office....		10,732,586	10,454,947

Gross Deposits, July 5.................. $100,140,420
Less Average Clearances.................. 27,385,914
Leaving undrawn.................. $72,754,506
Gross Deposits, July 12.................. $95,683,400
Less Average Clearances.................. 24,140,744
Leaving undrawn.................. $71,542,716
Actual decrease in Deposits.................. 1,231,790

The California steamer arrived at this port early this morning, and delivered, by manifest, $1,705,801 in Gold, instead of $700,000, as the news was erroneously telegraphed from New-Orleans. There had been no clipper-ship arrivals at San Francisco from the Atlantic during the fortnight, and the present remittance is less on account of the absence of freight money, which usually constitutes an important item. The production of the mines continued as favorable as usual; and, although some interruption had occurred to business by the popular commotion at San Francisco, it was of a less serious character than generally apprehended on this side. The occurrences had induced caution on the part of many of the traders, and there was a disposition to lessen liabilities ahead. The circulars also recommend reduced shipments from the Atlantic ports until the complete restoration of quiet and a better state of confidence. The present mail brings a considerable sum in drafts on the Federal Government, of which $110,000 were paid at the Sub-Treasury in this City to-day. It is also rumored that the Nicaragua steamer, now about due, will have a small sum in Gold, the *Sierra Nevada* having sailed from San Francisco soon after the mail packet of the 20th June.

The early arrival this morning of the California steamer happily checked the influence of the rather discouraging dispatch from New-Orleans, of a reduced shipment being on the way, and the Stock Exchange, after showing some weakness on the first call of the official list, soon rallied, and closed in the afternoon quite steady. The speculation in Erie is kept up, and the stock left of 64@64⅛ cash, as on Saturday, and 64¼@64⅜, on short options to the buyer. The Bears attacked Reading pretty fiercely, and calls were made at the option of the seller to deliver in 90 days, at 91½ ℘ cent. The cash stock brought 91⅛ at the close. Illinois Central Bonds fell off to 93¼, but the decline brought in some strong buyers, and a large business was done at this rate. The scrip sold freely again at 108 ℘ cent, or $88 for $25 paid up. The Western Road shares were a little irregular; Rock Island and Toledo both ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than on Saturday. State Stocks were steady, with a free disposition to purchase Missouri 6s at the going rate.

There was no change in Money rates, or in the freedom of the supply, as compared with the close of last week. The Brokers continue to make loans at 6@7 ℘ cent, most of the leading houses paying the inside figure. Mercantile paper 7@8 [illegible]

[illegible] cent. Foreign Bills are held firmly at 109¾, the regular drawers, and a leading banker, declined to draw at this rate to-day, regarding it less favorable than 109⅜@109⅝ before the fall of interest in England. Sixty day bills which could not be cashed in London in the Spring under 6@6½ ℘ cent. ℘ annum are now done at 4@4½ ℘ cent. Francs are held for 5 15@5 13¾. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $866,275; paid $354,325 and held at the close a regular balance of $8,344,159.

The market for Breadstuffs was very heavy to-day, under the pressure of free receipts from the interior. Flour fell 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl.; Wheat and Corn declined a trifle, and there was less inquiry for Rye. The general demand was moderate, shippers moving cautiously. Cotton attracted a little more attention, and though not quotably dearer, it was decidedly firmer. Factors do not appear eager to sell, as they anticipate an improvement. Rio Coffee was much plentier and dull, though unchanged in value. A lively business transpired in Sugars at firm rates. Mess Pork deteriorated 25c. @81½c. ℘ bbl., and closed languidly, the supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers. Other articles of provisions were in good request and quite stiffly held. Freights declined a shade, and closed heavily.

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. S. Draper, will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Monday, July 14, 1856.

The aspect of our Stock Market has not sensibly changed since our last advices of 8th inst. The activity then noticed has fully sustained itself, as well for State Stocks as for the Bonds and Shares of many of the leading Railroads. Orders of some importance, received by the Liverpool steamer of 28th June, principally for the bonds of most of our great Railroad Lines, have increased the impulsion already given to these securities, of which the transactions have been large and at a decided rise. The news of the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, has also produced a good effect in the market; the considerable expansion of our Banks, however, in presence of steady Specie shipments, tends to slacken somewhat the general impetus given. State Stocks—Fluctuations have been trifling, and transactions very active in Missouri 6s, and Virginia 6s. Some Indiana 5s and Ohio 6s, have changed hands. City and County Bonds—The general demand continues very limited. New-York 6s, 1860, have been done in amounts of some importance at 97, ex interest 1st August. Some small transactions have taken place in Detroit 7s, in Wheeling 6s, (Railroad issues,) and in Bonds of various counties in Iowa and Kentucky. Railroad Bonds—There has been a large demand for Bonds of our leading lines, principally for Illinois Central Construction, at a rise of 2, and for Erie 7s, 1871, of 1¼. Erie 7s of 1875 are not abundant, and have advanced 2 ℘ cent. There was also activity in New-York Central 6s and 7s, at an advance of ½@1½; in Northern Indiana Goshen Branch, which rose 1, and in Terre Haute and Alton Second Mortgage, which rose 2 ℘ cent. At private sale, Michigan Central 8s of 1860-69 have been dealt in considerable amounts at a trifling advance. Some small transactions of Milwaukee and Mississippi Third Section, &c., of Alabama and Tennessee First Mortgage have also taken place. Railroad Shares—The movement of prices has been upward. There has been a good deal of animation in the following and at a rise of 1 on Erie, of ½ on Cleveland and Toledo, of ⅛ on New-York Central, and at a decline of ¾ on Reading. Illinois Central upon foreign demand, advanced 2¼ ℘ cent. Money in somewhat better demand, from 5@7 for call loans. Paper not abundant from 7@8 ℘ cent. No material alteration in exchanges. Principal sales on London, 109¾@110; on Paris, 5.15@5.17½.

DeCOPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Monday, July 14, 1856.

Since our Circular of the 8th inst. Lord Clarendon's reply to the documents relative to the dismissal of the British Ambassador has been received here, and, together with the announced reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount, and the continued ease in our money matters on this side, has influenced the stock market favorably. The business has been active, mostly at improving prices, the greatest rise being in Illinois Central stock and bonds. The European orders for these securities have been lately very important, but there has been also a better foreign demand for different kinds of Erie Bonds, New-York Central and Michigan Bonds, all of which are quoted higher. State Stocks have been more active than of late. The largest transactions have been in Missouri at steady prices. Indianas have likewise been sold without change of prices. Virginias and Tennessee 6s are up ⅛ per cent. City and County Bonds unchanged; *sales remain unimportant*, but the demand appears slightly to improve.

Railroad Bonds—The demand for the leading Railroad Bonds has been active. Illinois Central Bonds have been sold to a very large extent, closing at an improvement of 2. Erie 1875 Bonds have advanced 2½; Erie 1883 Bonds 2; Erie 1871 convertible 2¼; N. Y. Central 6's ½; New-York Central 7's 1; Hudson River 3d mortgage ¼; Michigan Central 1869 Bonds ½.

Rail Road Shares—There has been much activity in Erie, Reading, Cleveland and Toledo, and Illinois Central; Chicago and Rock Island has also been much inquired for, but the supply is limited. Erie has fluctuated between 62¾ and 65½, closing at 64, which is an advance of ½ on our last quotation. Reading declined to 91⅞; N.Y. Central has advanced ¼; Panama 1; Illinois Central 3; Cleveland and Toledo ¼; Chicago and Rock Island ¼; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati ½; Cleveland and Pittsburg and Wisconsin Lake Shore, declined 1 ℘ cent.

Money—[illegible] on call; 5@7 ℘ cent. paper is more [illegible] at [illegible] for prime, [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 12.

Names of Banks.	Av'g am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'g am't of Specie.	Av'g am't of Circul'n.	Av'g am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,774,406	$783,551	293,836	$7,119,819
Atlantic Bank....	819,256	61,471	94,809	431,360
Bk. of America...	5,304,676	1,638,870	47,445	6,154,163
Bk. of Commerce.	8,760,689	1,317,664	2,095	6,977,051
Bk. Commonw'th..	1,217,089	140,449	85,679	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York.	3,628,577	465,797	267,919	2,651,497
Bk. of N. America	1,891,997	253,910	87,500	1,343,571
Bk. of Republic...	3,896,602	379,982	85,620	4,631,751
Bk. St. New-York.	3,561,312	488,985	520,479	3,119,439
Bowery Bank.....	1,001,154	94,750	171,489	861,708
Broadway Bank...	1,457,196	139,114	256,752	1,306,580
Bull's Head Bank.	292,891	[illegible]	120,118	197,586
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,440,081	147,897	95,207	1,061,838
Chatham Bank....	690,236	44,979	127,956	[illegible]
Chemical Bank...	1,489,250	392,936	245,083	1,930,678
Citizens' Bank....	754,790	90,076	200,135	638,561
City Bank........	1,861,775	221,010	87,930	1,511,077
Continental Bank.	2,989,846	385,511	80,094	2,330,349
Corn Exch. Bk....	1,658,169	167,074	91,821	1,938,111
East River Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	92,990	443,751
Fulton Bank......	1,809,728	173,432	120,325	1,477,296
Greenwich Bank..	509,358	45,130	42,307	401,513
Grocers' Bank....	612,977	121,873	88,505	675,761
Hanover Bank....	1,396,161	76,449	127,494	856,094
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,860,293	108,571	129,421	1,369,100
Island City Bank..	448,281	42,432	95,140	387,721
Irving Bank......	671,464	54,833	108,736	679,452
Leather Manu. Bk.	2,061,515	137,424	160,925	1,456,968
Manhattan Co.....	4,606,064	783,696	316,468	2,632,968
Marine Bank......	855,472	63,549	96,094	754,324
Market Bank......	1,540,651	111,012	131,820	1,068,967
Mechanics' Bank..	4,447,236	686,128	276,177	2,746,058
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,336,289	94,534	204,709	981,053
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	743,184	53,324	124,239	504,570
Mercantile Bank..	2,465,980	[illegible]	96,971	2,934,074
Merchants' Bank..	4,862,119	1,345,174	218,158	5,849,006
Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,377,976	258,186	114,419	1,760,969
Metropolitan Bk..	5,962,963	857,854	231,261	5,314,601
Nassau Bank.....	1,316,751	151,683	116,872	1,049,957
National Bank....	1,708,891	238,382	198,008	1,164,191
N. Y. County Bk..	388,199	[illegible]	89,698	170,734
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	416,064	84,049	73,306	98,877
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	196,236	9,820	134,844	183,494
North River Bank.	868,543	151,755	169,894	847,582
Ocean Bank.......	1,642,445	196,459	165,041	1,374,987
Oriental Bank.....	636,359	55,968	117,768	[illegible]
Pacific Bank......	947,336	[illegible]	115,838	673,587
Park Bank........	3,009,630	160,636	136,375	1,888,691
People's Bank.....	979,894	32,295	168,207	841,180
Phenix Bank......	2,519,949	407,623	106,947	2,488,438
St. Nicholas Bank.	736,817	56,846	90,616	487,718
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,196,531	138,659	273,405	873,795
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,131,269	124,836	195,184	1,298,440
Tradesmen's Bk...	1,535,859	96,876	218,430	842,298
Union Bank.......	2,915,808	430,184	149,833	2,553,428

TOTALS.

Loans.................. $100,746,042 | Circulation.................. $8,405,756
Specie.................. 14,798,409 | Deposits.................. 95,683,400

[illegible] Stocks heavy. [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible].

[illegible]

ALBANY, Monday, July 14—2 P. M.

Markets very dull. State Oats, 42c.@42½c. Sales 10,000 bushels. No Corn here. Whisky, 28c.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 14—6 P. M.

Flour dull and lower. Sales 1,[illegible] bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for common to good Iowa; [illegible] for good to choice Ohio, and $6 37@[illegible] for extra Ohio and Indiana. Wheat dull. Sales 1,[illegible] bushels White Michigan at $1 [illegible]. Corn firmer. Sales 34,000 bushels at 40c.@41c. for unsound, and 42c.@48c. for sound. Oats—Sales 10,000 bushels at [illegible]. Rye, 65c.@66½c. Whisky 25c. *Canal Freights*—[illegible]@12½c. for Corn to Albany and Troy, and 15c.@18½c. for Wheat to New-York.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 14—6 P. M.

Flour—Sales good superfine Canadian at $6 75, and choice extra $7 50. Wheat in good demand, but transactions confined to the lower grades. Sales 28,000 bushels, at $1 57½ for ordinary white Canadian. Corn in better request, and moving freely. Sales 13,000 bushels at 49½c.@50c. Canal Freights—Unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour; 127,816 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour; 21,168 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Rye.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Orizaba, from San Juan, Nicaragua—Chas. A. Whitney and servant, C. K. Garrison and servant, [illegible]

In steamship George Law, from Aspinwall—[illegible] Thompson, Col. Forman, lady and [illegible] children; [illegible]

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—[illegible]

In ship Kalamazoo, from New-Orleans—[illegible]

In bark Lucerne, from Gambia River, Africa—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 41 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 45 | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, JULY 14.

Cleared.

Ships A. Bosinger, (Prus.) Austin, Baltimore, [illegible]; Osage, Stevens, Liverpool, [illegible] & Co.

Bark Lightfoot, Lee, Melbourne, Goodwin & Co.; [illegible], (Brem.) Kuhlman, Baltimore, [illegible]; Fanny Holmes, Smith, Antwerp, [illegible]; Borgstede, (Old.) Schwochel, London, [illegible] & Co.

Brigs James Davis, Staples, Boston, [illegible]; Winthrop, Pearse, Savannah, Everett & Brown; [illegible] King, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; [illegible] Williams, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; [illegible] Ann, Robinson, Miramichi, J. A. Machado; Tyson, Ferguson, Charleston, C. Bulkley.

Schooners S. Gilliman, Crowell, Boston, [illegible]; [illegible] C. Colgate, [illegible], Baltimore, [illegible] & Queneau; S. H. Johnson, Hatteras, Davis & [illegible]; M. Taylor, Smith, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Elizabeth and Mary, ——, Charlestown, P. S. & L. A. Leary; [illegible], Jones, Savannah, [illegible].

Propellers J. F. Winslow, Cox, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship George Law, Herndon, Aspinwall, July 5, with passengers to W. Raymond.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, [illegible] hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 6 P. M., [illegible] miles S. of Cape Hatteras, [illegible] steamship Knoxville, for Savannah. The N. was detained outside the Hook by fog.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Bark Fenelon, (of Boston,) Harding, Malaga June 6, passed Gibraltar June 9, with fruit to master. [illegible]

[illegible]